

مكتبة من الأصل

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PARIS, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1978

Established 1887

Moscow Gives Orlov 7 Years At Hard Labor

MOSCOW, May 18 (AP)—Soviet dissident Yuri Orlov was sentenced today to a 12-year term of hard labor and exile.

Outside the courthouse, Andrei Sakharov, the most prominent Russian dissident and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, was arrested with his wife and held for five hours after they struck police officers.

Mr. Orlov got the maximum sentence—seven years in labor camp and five years of internal exile (banishment from Moscow)—on a charge of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda. The charges were based on documents that he wrote and distributed to Western correspondents and embassies.

Mr. Orlov's wife, Irina, said that when the verdict was read in the Moscow court, the crowd of officially selected courtroom spectators broke into loud applause, and that some of them shouted, "You should have given him more!"

Sea Wouldn't Stand

She said that her husband remained calm throughout, and that Dmitri Orlov, 25, his son by a previous marriage, shouted to him, "Father, you've won the case." When Dmitri refused to stand for the reading of the verdict, he was dragged from the courtroom, she said.

Mr. Orlov, 53, who has been held incommunicado since his arrest 15 months ago, was then hustled into a van as about 100 supporters outside chanted his name. As the van drove off, Mr. Orlov raised his hand to acknowledge the cheers of support.

Mr. Sakharov, 56, leader of the Soviet dissident movement, had appeared outside the court and demanded that police allow him and his wife, Yelena, to enter. They had been barred from the building during the first three days of the trial.

The tall, balding Mr. Sakharov

shouted: "Let me in! Under Soviet law all citizens are allowed in when the sentence is read."

Hit Policemen

The police appeared to be trying to calm the situation. But, according to witnesses, there was a scuffle. Mrs. Sakharov slapped a policeman in the face, and her husband hit a policeman who was trying to restrain him.

The police then seized Mr. Sakharov by his arms, bundled him and his wife into a bus and drove away with them.

"Nobel Prize for Orlov!" Mr. Sakharov shouted as the bus drove away. His mother-in-law later told reporters that he and his wife were released after five hours.

Mr. Orlov's trial began Monday, and other dissidents and Western reporters were barred from the heavily guarded courtroom.

For Westerners Only

Tass reported the verdict, but the account was for Western subscribers only. Soviet newspaper readers and radio listeners have yet to be told of the trial.

Mr. Orlov, like Mr. Sakharov, was a physicist, was a founder of a group whose purpose was to publicize Soviet failures to comply with the human-rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki agreements. Since its creation two years ago, the group has passed scores of documents to Western correspondents and embassies.

The prosecution sought to establish Mr. Orlov's guilt by presenting documents he wrote and distributed as head of the group, and by bringing witnesses to reject the charges that were made in the documents.

Two other members of Mr. Orlov's group face similar trials, and Soviet authorities have prosecuted "Helsinki group" members in other Russian cities as well.

A Defeat for the Vatican

Italian Parliament Passes Abortion Law

ROME, May 18 (Reuters)—The Italian Parliament today passed a bill making abortion virtually free demand, ending years of heated political debate between the ruling Christian Democrats and the left.

The Senate voted 160 to 148 to make the bill law and defeat the Vatican-backed Christian Democratic Party.

The bill was approved last month by a vote of 308 to 275 in the Chamber of Deputies, despite a fierce campaign by the Vatican which called it "as grave an offense as homicide."

Some U.S. Officials Favor Arms Sales to Chinese

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, May 18 (NYT)—The Carter administration has decided against providing China with any American military equipment, but some high officials are now inclined to favor the sale of certain defensive weapons systems to China by Western European countries.

The question of possible Western military sales, such as anti-tank missiles and quick-take-off fighters, was described in recent interviews as one of the most sensitive facing NATO.

In interviews with administration officials on the eve of Zbigniew Brzezinski's trip to China, he left Washington today and is to arrive in Peking Saturday, to discuss what seemed to be a consensus evolving that if France and Britain, in particular, sought permission within the alliance to sell defensive equipment, the United States would probably not try to block them.

France has held discussions with China on the sale of an anti-tank missile known by its initials, HOT. Britain, which three years ago sold China Rolls-Royce Spey jet engines for use in fighter planes, has been discussing the sale of the Hawker Harrier vertical-takeoff plane.

NATO Committee

Theoretically, before such sales could be completed, they should be approved by NATO's special coordinating committee, which meets in Paris to advise member countries against selling military equipment or military-related technology to Communist countries.

But exceptions can be made, and member countries are not necessarily bound by the committee's rulings. A senior Carter administration official said that although the White House early in the administration decided that the United States would not sell military equipment to China, it has no firm



Yuri Orlov



Andrei Sakharov

Tass today described a British Foreign Office statement expressing anxiety about the Orlov trial as an attempt to interfere in Soviet internal affairs. It did not mention a similar statement from the U.S. State Department.

U.S. Congress Appeals

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—The U.S. House of Representatives today passed a resolution asking the Soviet Union to free Mr. Orlov. The vote was 399 to nothing.

The resolution now goes to the Senate for expected quick approval.

It was the Senate's second attempt in the last 12 months to decide on the controversial issue. Last June, it threw out the bill on technical grounds.

A year before, the abortion issue prompted a political crisis which led to the downfall of the last government of Italy's murdered former premier, Aldo Moro, and led to early general elections.

Signatures for Referendum

Pro-abortion groups had collected enough signatures to call for a nationwide referendum next month

if the bill had been defeated again.

One of the major amendments the Christian Democrats pushed through in their battle for modification of the law was to raise the minimum abortion age from 16 to 18.

But all the other changes it presented in the Senate yesterday and today were rejected by the pro-abortion majority of Communists, Socialists, Social Democrats, Radicals and Republicans.

Tonight's vote will, however, not affect the position of the Communist-backed Christian Democratic minority government of Premier Giulio Andreotti, political observers said.

Two days ago, Mr. Andreotti won an overwhelming vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies and is expected to remain in power until the end of the year.

One of Most Liberal

The new abortion law, one of the most liberal in Western Europe, also allows abortions for women under the age of 18, provided the patient or guardians agree.

After the first three months of pregnancy, abortions would be allowed if a physician or a board of consultants finds that the health of the woman or her baby would be endangered by a continued pregnancy.

According to unofficial estimates, at least a million Italian women have illegal abortions every year.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Narita Airport Opening Still Uncertain

By William Chapman

TOKYO, May 18 (WP)—Tokyo's new international airport may or may not open Saturday as scheduled, but the anxiety of waiting to see if it is a source of many headaches in the airline and travel businesses here.

With leftist extremists and farmers threatening a last-ditch offensive to keep the airport closed, the airlines are besieged with calls from worried passengers who are booked on the first flights in and out of Narita Airport. Some are canceling out or switching to flights that leave from the international airport at Osaka.

The airlines are trying to reassure them that all is well and that planes can fly safely to and from the new facility 40 miles from Tokyo, but they are doing so with fingers crossed.

"Until it starts operating, we can't really tell what is going to happen," acknowledged an official of a foreign airline.

The airline's opponents, who have fought for 12 years to keep it closed, are doing all they can to escalate the war of nerves.

Airport officials disputed Mr. Atsuta's claim, saying that they had filled tunnels with concrete and pillars, but they promised to check again anyway.

All week long, authorities have been watching two structures near the airport which in the past have been used by protesters to stage violent assaults. They have not seized either.

"For the government to push ahead at this stage is to court tragedy," Mr. Tomura said. He suggested that the police guns, not his own group's threats of violence were the major source of danger.

Yesterday, another opposition leader, Hajime Atsuta, added a new note certain to frighten prospective passengers. He said that seven years ago his followers had dug a 65-foot-long underground tunnel beneath the site where the airport's only runway is now located.

The tunnel is still there, 22 feet underground, and is likely to cause accidents as the runway gradually sinks under the weight of planes, he said.

Airport officials disputed Mr.

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Belgium	20 B.R.	Lebanon	12.2
Denmark	350 D.K.	Luxembourg	27.6
Egypt	40 P.	Morocco	150 P.
Ire.	22 P.	Netherlands	1,500
Finland	7.50 F.M.	Nigeria	3 N.Y.
Germany	150 D.M.	Paraguay	20 Eu
Great Britain	20 P.	Spain	40 Pct
Greece	18 Drs.	Sweden	27.5 K
India	Rs. 7	Switzerland	1,705 T
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	11
Italy	400 lire	U.S. Military Eur.	303
Ireland	1,69.00	Yugoslavia	20 C

Established 1887

2,000 Believed Trapped by Fighting

Belgian, French Troops Are Sent To Rescue Foreigners in Zaire

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, May 18 (IHT)—Belgian and French paratroopers were sent to Zaire today in a West European airborne operation to rescue foreigners trapped in the Shaba province.

It was the first military evacuation of Europeans from a hostile situation in Africa since a similar mission in 1964 in Zaire, a former Belgian colony.

About 2,000 Europeans—mostly Belgians, plus several hundred French—and a sprinkling of Americans and other foreigners were trapped in Kolwezi, the main mining town in the province.

Street fighting there was "mainly directed against the whites," according to Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans.

More U.S. Aid

In Washington, President Carter today authorized an additional \$17.5 million in arms sales credits and a grant of \$2.5 million for military training to help the Zaire government.

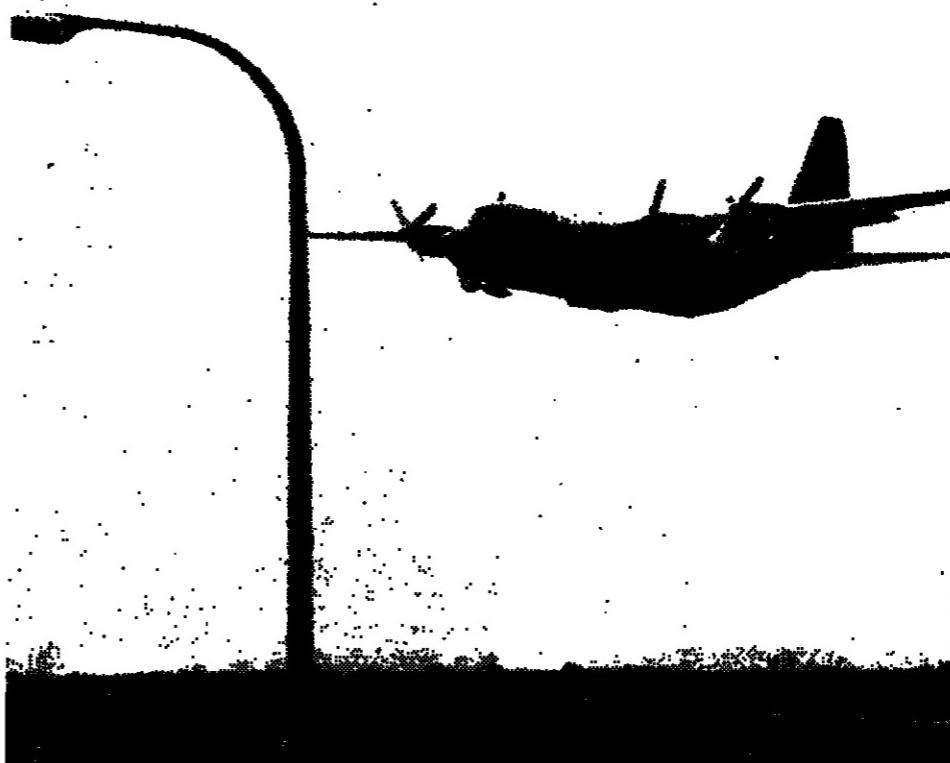
"Such assistance should be furnished to Zaire in the national security interests of the United States," Mr. Carter said in a memo to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

The grant was made under the 1961 Foreign Assistance Act, and \$17.5 million in credit under the Arms Export Control Act. Congressional approval is not necessary.

The rescue mission would be strictly a humanitarian operation, supported by Britain and the United States, French officials said.

Belgian officials said that at least 10 Belgians had been killed since Kolwezi fell to Katangese rebels who infiltrated from Angolan bases nearly a week ago. Citing diplomats in Zaire, other reports said that Europeans were being hunted by the rebels and that food and other supplies must be running out.

Seventy-eight Americans in the battle area were evacuated earlier



Associated Press

A Belgian Air Force C-130 takes off from Belgium with paratroopers on a rescue mission to Zaire.

yesterday in an operation organized by the Morrison-Knudsen Co., a construction firm, for its employees. Ten Americans were reportedly still in the area.

The first wave of the rescue force—1,800 Belgian paratroopers and two companies of French Foreign Legion paratroopers—left in chartered airliners, followed by slower C-130 Hercules turboprops transports.

In an unconfirmed report, Zaire radio said that government troops earlier had recaptured Kolwezi airport. Zairian paratroopers, trained

Solution for Americans Abroad Promised This Summer

House to Ask Senate to Accept Foreign Tax

by Robert Sincer

WASHINGTON, May 18 (IHT)—House conferees will urge their Senate colleagues to accept a one-year deferral of the provisions on foreign income in the 1976 Tax Reform Act and promise that the Ways and Means Committee will work up a permanent solution to taxation of Americans abroad by the end of this summer.

Members of the Ways and Means Committee agreed by voice vote today, that during the upcoming Congressional conference, they would try to strip from a Senate bill language which would completely revise taxation of Americans overseas. These provisions, sponsored

by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., would replace the current income exclusion with special deductions for housing, education and cost of living.

In return for Senate agreement to removal of Sen. Ribicoff's provisions, House conferees would promise to hold hearings as soon as possible on a permanent solution to the question, with the aim of bringing it to the House floor sometime soon after June 15. This action, if successful, would defer the provisions of the 1976 act for income earned last year and replace them entirely with a new measure for income earned that year and thereafter.

The House, late last year, passed

a one-year deferral of the Tax Reform Act provisions. This bill was amended by the Senate Finance Committee to include Sen. Ribicoff's language and the amended measure was passed by the Senate last Thursday. It must now go to conference with members of the Ways and Means panel.

The sentiments of most committee members were voice by Rep. Barber Conable, R-N.Y., before the vote on the resolution, who said "I would love to get rid of this issue." However, he added that he had "certain reservations" about the proposals.

Rep. Bill Archer, R-Texas, remarked that we are "killing the golden egg for

this country, while we're posturing about equity."

Committee Chairman, Al Ullman, D-Ore., said that he thought he could convince the Senate conferees to accept the one-year deferral, and told panel members that the resolution to that effect would "reinforce my hand in the conference."

Speedy Action Sought

Rep. Ullman will probably meet with the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Russell Long, D-La., soon to present the House position and to determine procedure. They could set a date for a full conference or the Ways and Means Committee proposal could be sent to the House and then to the Senate for speedy action.

However, whether the Senate will accept the House proposal is an open question. Last week, many senators expressed their firm commitment to Sen. Ribicoff's provisions and voiced doubts about the possibility of

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Election Foes Hint Fraud; Dominicans Restart Count

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, May 18 (UPI)—Vote-counting in the presidential election resumed today after an interruption by the armed forces but an opposition spokesman said that it appears there has been fraud.

Dr. Emilio Llodovico Fernandez, secretary for international relations of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, said that troops at electoral commission precinct tabulation points throughout the country were not allowing the party's delegates to observe the counting, as required by law.

"Our delegates are not present because they have been kicked out by the military," he said. "The commission invites us back in, but the armed forces throw us out. I sense a trick. I have a great misgiving. It appears that there is an intention to falsify the results."

When troops seized the National Electoral Commission headquarters at dawn yesterday and halted the vote-counting, the Revolutionary Party's liberal candidate, Antonio Guzman, 67, was running well ahead of conservative President Joaquin Balaguer, 70, a favorite of the military.

Banks did not open today in an apparent reflection of fears of street violence despite the electoral commission announcement last

night that it would resume the official counting.

The counting resumed about 8:30 a.m. today. On a wall-sized blackboard were the official tabulations up to the time of the military action, with one-quarter of the precincts tabulated. They showed Mr. Guzman with 353,542 votes to 262,471 for Mr. Balaguer.

The Revolutionary Party's count gave Mr. Guzman 1.3 million votes to 475,000 for Mr. Balaguer.

Joaquin Manuel Castillo, the commission president, said that "without a doubt the interruption damaged the electoral process but it will not effect the validity of the final results. These will not be known today or tomorrow. It may be two weeks."

The resumption promised by the government under U.S. prodding came as heavily armed soldiers in camouflage uniforms patrolled the streets here.

Meanwhile, Mr. Guzman emerged from hiding yesterday and declared himself president-elect in the press conference.

The State Department urged President Balaguer to keep his personal promise to President Carter to hold free elections and respect their outcome.

In a statement read to reporters, department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said, "I would like to note that President Balaguer assured President Carter that there would be free elections in the Dominican Republic and that the results of the election would be respected."

It was not clear when or how Mr. Balaguer made that assurance to Mr. Carter.

PLO in Lebanon Behind UN Line Refuse to Leave

BEIRUT, May 18 (UPI)—Palestinian guerrillas trapped behind United Nations peacekeeping lines in southeast Lebanon today reinforced their positions and refused orders to leave.

Residents said that 18 guerrillas fortified a hill position near the border village of Rashaya el Foukhar while their leaders negotiated with Norwegian officers of the UN forces in charge of the area.

Sources close to the talks said that the Palestinians insisted that their presence was legitimate under the terms of the 1969 Cairo agreement between Lebanon and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

UN officials are negotiating with PLO officials to arrange the peaceful withdrawal of guerrillas from several areas under UN control.

Police in Italy Raid 2 Hideouts Of Red Brigades

ROME, May 18 (UPI)—Police raided two hideouts of the Red Brigades urban guerrillas today and announced the arrests of 11 persons suspected of complicity in the kidnapping and murder of former Premier Aldo Moro.

Police chief Emmanuele de Francesco described the 10 arrests in Rome and in a northern city of Turin as "the tip of the iceberg" and predicted more arrests would soon follow.

The first Red Brigades hideout raided was a suburban Rome printing and photocopying shop that police said may have been used to prepare the gang's communiques to the government during Moro's 55-day captivity.

The second hideout was in the home of one of the suspects arrested at the print shop.

The apparent breakthrough in the case came nine days after the Red Brigades left Moro's body in the back of a car parked midway between the Communist and Christian Democratic party headquarters in central Rome.

Dayan Leaves Denmark

COPENHAGEN, May 18 (AP)—Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan wound up a Scandinavian tour here today saying that he is not going home a disappointed man, but found that failure by Scandinavian governments to understand Israel's present position was largely due to lack of information.



A Dominican soldier guards a ballot box as it is taken to election headquarters for counting.

Purged in 1957

China Reportedly Pardons Thousands

TOKYO, May 18 (UPI)—Chinese authorities have granted amnesty to about 100,000 persons purged for criticizing the Communist government during a brief experiment in free speech in 1956-57, Japan's Kyodo news agency reported today.

Historians believe about 400,000 persons were driven from public life in China during the episode early in the rule of the late Chinese Communist Party Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

Kyodo said in a dispatch from Peking that the information on the amnesty came from sources close to the Chinese authorities.

These sources say the decision by the Chinese Communist Party is

a kind of pardon, taking into account the long period of the purge, covering more than 20 years, Kyodo said.

The experiment in free speech began in 1956 after the late Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev criticized the repression that had taken place in the Soviet Union during the Stalin era.

In China the free-speech period was known as the "Hundred Flowers Campaign," based on a remark attributed to Mao: "Let a hundred flowers of criticism bloom, let a hundred schools of thought contend."

The outburst that resulted shocked Mao and other Communist leaders. Instead of merely criti-

cizing the inefficiencies of Mao's government, the critics attacked the Communist structure itself. Some called for a multi-party system, others for a European-style parliamentary system.

New Campaign

The lid was clamped back on in 1957 when Peoples Daily, the newspaper of the Chinese Communist Party, launched a campaign against "right-wing elements."

Among those purged was Chang Po-chun, a member of a group of non-Communist parties called the China Democratic League. He was fired from his position as minister of communications, but retained a lesser political role.

Thousands of others were ordered not to take part in politics or to publish. About 16,000 were rehabilitated in 1961 after submitting essays of self-criticism to the government and the party.

The reported amnesty is believed to be the result of the desire of the new government of Premier Hua Kuofeng to get the cooperation of intellectuals and scientists in moving the country toward economic modernization.

Indochina Clashes

(Continued from Page 1)

to replace a number of its regular forces facing the Cambodian troops with paramilitary units and "guerrillas." Analysts here conjecture that these troops include significant numbers of Cambodians or ethnic Cambodians born in Viet-

nam.

Cambodian "Refugees"

Diplomats and journalists who have been shown through border regions by Vietnamese officials have found camps of Cambodians, ostensibly prisoners of war from Vietnam's major push incursion into Cambodia at the end of last year or "refugees" who said they were taken to Vietnam by the invading troops.

Conversations with local officials and camp inmates gave the impression that the Cambodians were being politically schooled for eventual return to Cambodia. The Cambodians appeared to lend themselves readily to such schooling, the visitors reported, a fact reflective of the harshness of the regime of Cambodia's Premier Pol Pot.

The Vietnamese objective is presumed to be infiltration into Cambodia of Cambodians who are opposed to Pol Pot and pro-Vietnam, and who would seek to destabilize the Phnom Penh regime and bring about its eventual replacement by leaders less hostile to Hanoi. Earlier this year, Cambodia hinted that such an effort was taking place when it complained that the Vietnamese invaders were installing "puppet" local authorities.

Cambodia's close links with China are believed to restrain possible Vietnamese inclinations to solve their Cambodian problem by an all-out military campaign. Vietnam is obliged instead to resort to a combination of military and political means to achieve what visitors to Hanoi believe to be its priority objective: the removal of the Pol Pot government.

Strain Showing

The strain in Chinese-Vietnamese relations, which was kept well below the surface until China made public recently the fact that great numbers of Chinese residents were fleeing from Vietnam to China. At least one Western analyst said here that relations between the neighbors separated by centuries of hostility were approaching the point of no return.

The commission initially awarded victories to 9 Pusyon and 4 New Society Movement candidates but declared all 13 opposition candi-

dates winners in the reversal.

Virtually Powerless

The 200-member assembly, which is to meet for the first time June 11 or 12, will be virtually powerless. Mr. Marcos, who has ruled the country under martial law

since 1972, will be the only one who can initiate legislation. The assembly is overwhelmingly weighted with Marcos backers.

Before yesterday's proclamation, the commission said that it had discovered "discrepancies not to say anomalies or irregularities."

No commission member was im-

mediately available for comment,

but the Evening Post, a newspaper published by the wife of a Marcos adviser, said that the commission took the step "following instructions of President Marcos to review the results."

The candidates were presented

by the Pusyon Bisaya Party against

13 from President Ferdinand Mar-

cos' New Society Movement, which

neither swept the elections else-

where in the country.

Mr. Marcos acknowledged soon after the April 7 voting that the opposition had won in the central Philippines.

Controversy began when the

commission's official canvassing

showed that some administration

candidates winning there. Each

side accused the other of fraud and

terrorism.

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Chaplin's Body

To Be Returned

To First Grave

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, May 18 (AP)—The body of Charlie Chaplin recovered yesterday 10 weeks after it was stolen from its

Swiss village grave—will be rebur-

ied in the same spot, according to

examining magistrate Jean-Daniel

Tenborey.

Mr. Tenborey said that Mr. Chaplin's widow had commissioned a local mason to build a "strong, solid

protection" around the empty

grave in preparation for a reburi-

al.

Two Eastern Europeans have

been charged with stealing the

body and coffin during the night of

March 2 from the Cologny-sur-

Vevey village graveyard where Mr.

Chaplin was buried.

The body was recovered in an

open cornfield near Nyon, a tiny

hamlet on the eastern tip of Lake

Geneva, about 10 miles from the

Chaplin estate.

Security Needs Cited

Israelis May Expand 6 West Bank Settlements

TEL AVIV, Israel, May 18 (UPI)—The Israeli Defense Ministry has recommended the expansion of six Israeli settlements on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River to lure homesteaders and create better security, government officials said today.

The officials said the proposal calls for the establishment of

38,000 dwelling units in an area where about 2,500 persons now live.

The U.S. State Department has

called Israeli settlements in occupied territories illegal and an obstacle to peace.

Defense Minister Ezer Weizman's ministry made the recommendation to the Cabinet committee on settlements, headed by Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon. The officials said there was no timetable in the proposal.

Only A Proposal

"It is only a proposal, and nothing can be done until the government takes a decision," one official said.

"This is not a plan to create new settlements, but the Defense Ministry has in mind a plan to make the existing ones bigger and bigger."

There are 41 settlements spread over the West Bank beginning at

the Jordan River, Israel's first line of defense from attack from the east.

The six settlements earmarked for expansion by the proposal are situated east and south of the Jerusalem area and along the Jerusalem-Nablus road.

Command of the road controls access from the east and it is regarded as Israel's second line of defense.

For Payoffs in Japan**U.S. Probe Said to Urge Lockheed Indictments**

WASHINGTON, May 18—Justice Department attorneys have recommended seeking a grand jury indictment of the Lockheed Corp. and its former chief operating officer, A.C. Kotchian, on charges arising from secret payoffs by the aircraft manufacturer to Japanese government officials, sources said yesterday.

The recommendation, which calls for the first criminal prosecution of a major corporate executive growing out of a 20-month probe into overseas payoffs, has not gone to Attorney General Griffin Bell, who customarily makes the final decision on whether to proceed with such major cases.

Further, an attorney general or other high-ranking Justice Department official can—and sometimes does—reject staff attorneys' recommendations on grounds of insufficient evidence or other weakness in the government cases.

Mr. Kotchian, who also held the post of vice chairman, said he would have no comment, and officials at Lockheed's Burbank, Calif., headquarters declined comment as well. The Justice Department also refused comment.

No Action on Chairman

The recommendation, first reported by United Press International and confirmed by the Los Angeles Times, calls for no action against Lockheed's former chairman, Daniel Haughton. He and Mr. Kotchian resigned from the company in early 1976.

It could not be learned what criminal statutes are involved in the proposed action. However, when the Justice Department created a special unit to investigate overseas payoffs in October, 1976, possible violations cited included wire and mail fraud laws, making false statements to government lending agencies and the Bank Secrecy Act.

Lockheed spent almost \$38 million for bribes and payoffs to help sell its aircraft in foreign countries, according to a company report filed last year with the Securities

and Exchange Commission to settle a suit by that regulatory agency.

Most of the payoffs were distributed between 1970 and 1975 when the company was suffering severe financial problems. Lockheed distributed large amounts of cash in direct payoffs and kept secret records and bank accounts to hide the bribes. Top government officials in Japan, the Netherlands and Italy were involved in the scandal.

\$2 Million in Japan

Mr. Kotchian said in congressional testimony that Lockheed had paid \$2 million to Japanese government officials and more than \$1 million to members of the Dutch government. Most of the \$2 million distributed in Italy went to a cabinet minister's political party.

Japan's All Nippon Airways ordered Lockheed L-1011 TriStar jets in 1972. The sale was initially valued at \$130 million, a figure raised to \$300 million when the order was

placed.

When details of the payoffs became known, Japanese authorities conducted an intensive investigation and a former Japanese prime minister, Kakuei Tanaka, was indicted on charges of accepting \$1.6 million to help arrange the sale for Lockheed. Seventeen other business leaders and former government officials also were indicted.

Knowledgeable sources said yesterday that much of the proposed case against Mr. Kotchian and the corporation was built on information supplied by Japanese authorities.

Lockheed's foreign payoffs were among the biggest uncovered in the wave of disclosures and investigations that swept the business community in 1975 and 1976. Fears of congressional and SEC action prompted many companies to make voluntary reports to the SEC.

More than 200 companies reported making \$400 million in questionable payments between 1970 and 1976.

Los Angeles Times

Nixon Reportedly Set Up Illegal '70 Election Fund

WASHINGTON, May 18 (UPI)—According to records previously kept secret by the Justice Department, former President Richard Nixon set up an illegal \$4-million campaign fund for the 1970 elections that made contributions to 25 Republican candidates, including six incumbents, Ottawa News Service reported yesterday.

In a copyrighted story, reporter Lew Perlitz wrote: "Twenty-one senators and representatives, two former governors, a federal judge, and a pro-football coach are among the persons who, as political candidates in 1970, received millions of dollars from an illegal Watergate campaign fund, according to government documents."

Ottawa quoted most recipients of the contributions as saying that they did not know the campaign money came from an illegal organization.

"The Townhouse Operation," as the fund was named, operated without a treasurer or chairman—a violation of federal law, Ottawa reported, quoting court records obtained from the Watergate Special Prosecution Force. The fund filed none of the reports required by federal law.

Ottawa said that Herbert Kalmbach, Mr. Nixon's chief fundraiser, and Jack Gleason, a Republican fund-raiser, pleaded guilty to misdemeanors in 1974 in connection with the operation.

Ottawa quoted the documents as saying that the recipients still in the Senate include John Danforth, R-Mo., \$60,000; Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., \$65,000; William Roth, R-Del., \$7,500; Pete Domenici, R-N.M., \$45,000; and Ted Stevens, R-Alaska, \$10,000.

Representatives named by the documents as receiving money were William Whitehurst, R-Va., \$1,000.

Money also went to Raymond Broderick, a U.S. district judge in Philadelphia; Thomas Meskill, a U.S. district judge in Connecticut, and Bud Wilkinson, now coach of the St. Louis Cardinals.

The stability and well-being of the world—and the national security of the United States—hinge today on achieving a balance between population growth and increasing food production in the Third World, John Gilligan, head of the U.S. Agency for International Development, said yesterday.

Mr. Gilligan added that it is possible that by the mid-1980s the population explosion in poorer nations will lead to a global food deficit of about 100 million tons.

The current U.S. foreign aid program, about \$5.5 billion in total economic assistance, is not enough to "win this race with global disaster," Mr. Gilligan warned.

"And we cannot, and will not do, more until the American people and their representatives in Congress recognize the problem, see the urgency to the threat to our well-being and security, and act."

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**In House Panel Testimony****U.S. Unit Asks Extension Of ERA Ratification Limit**

WASHINGTON, May 18 (UPI)—A handful of politicians are thwarting the will of the U.S. people to approve the Equal Rights Amendment, the American Association of University Women said today.

Dr. Marjorie Bell, AAUW president, in testimony prepared for delivery to the House Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, called for a seven-year extension of the time limit on ratification of the ERA.

"The ratified states, which represent 72 percent of the American people," Mrs. Bell said, "concur with the desire to include women in the Constitution."

"Even with the [15] unratified states, with only 28 percent of the population, the majority of the electorate has shown clear support for the Equal Rights Amendment."

The amendment, passed by Congress and sent to the states in 1972 with a seven-year time limit, must meet a March 22, 1979, deadline of ratification by 38 states to become the 27th amendment to the Constitution. It has been ratified by 35 states so far.

The most prominent spokeswoman for the ERA is Phyllis Schlafly of Illinois, who argued yesterday against any additional time for consideration of the ERA.

To spread that philosophy around the country, Vanguard is in the process of publishing a pamphlet entitled "Robin Hood Was Right," aimed at encouraging more wealthy young Americans to follow Mr. Benz's lead.

"In many American families, money is more taboo than sex," argues the pamphlet. "Breaking the awkward silence surrounding money is what 'Robin Hood Was Right' is about. We're living in a time when many progressive people with money are coming out of the woodwork and starting to act on their beliefs."

The harder question, he said, "is whether such a step would be an

appropriate exercise of congressional power."

Pro-ERA groups argue that the issue has not yet received a full and fair hearing in the 15 states that have not ratified it.

A group of 22 senators, led by Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., chief sponsor of the ERA proposal, called for a seven-year extension of the time limit on ratification of the ERA yesterday.

The boys confessed to killing great-grandmother Kate Willis Saturday by battering her with a brick after she gave only one of them a present of 10 pence (18 cents). An autopsy report said she died of fright.

Mrs. Willis and the two boys lived on the same street. As the boys played in the street Monday night, other children taunted them, shouting, "killers . . . murderers."

Kyprianou Asks To Meet Ecevit

BOSTON, May 18 (UPI)—Alcoholism may be a hereditary disease, the New England Journal of Medicine reported today.

"In contrast to the generally accepted view that alcoholism may result from cultural, environmental and psychologic influences, newer epidemiologic evidence suggests that, in addition to environmental factors, there is probably a strong genetic component in this disease," the journal said.

The article, by Dr. David Rutstein, a Harvard Medical School professor, and Dr. Richard Veech of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism in Washington, D.C., said that three studies linking the disease to genetics were undertaken in the United States, Sweden and Denmark during the late 1970s.

In the Swedish study, Dr. Rutstein said, of 89 males registered as alcoholics for treatment in Sweden, 39.4 percent of their biologic fathers also were registered.

Dr. Rutstein said that there is evidence that adopted children who later become addicted to alcohol probably had an alcoholic biologic father.

A previous offer by Mr. Kyprianou to meet Mr. Ecevit, made soon after he was elected president last February, has remained unanswered.

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*At West German Positions***7th Army: Ready for Combat**

By Drew Middleton

FULDA, West Germany (NYT)—The sirens sounded at 4 a.m. over the barracks, the sleeping city and the mist-covered green hills of Hesse. Lights appeared. A tank motor coughed, caught and then throbbed steadily. Lights appeared. A tank motor coughed, caught and then throbbed steadily. A soldier running toward the motor pool shouted, "This what they mean by 'the dawn's early light.' Sarge!"

The sirens summoned the 1st Squadron of the 11th Armored Cavalry to one of the alerts that are part of border duty. The jeeps sped out to points where they could observe and report any advancing Soviet forces. The tanks, 153mm howitzers and armored personnel carriers pounded down the gray streets of the city to the positions they would occupy if "it happens."

Sirens also roused the 2d Squadron at Bad Hersfeld and the 3d Squadron at Bad Kissingen. Within an hour the regiment, 3,834 men strong and with 90 percent of its equipment operational, was deployed.

This was the 7th Army's readiness and what the troopers call "the sharp end."

How ready is the 7th Army to fight the Russians? A week of talks with enlisted men, noncommissioned officers, company and troop commanders and general officers led to two conclusions.

• First, the 7th Army, despite some inadequacies in the most advanced equipment, is ready to meet and hold the first wave of any Soviet invasion from East Germany.

• Second, the basic question is not the 7th Army's readiness but

whether it could sustain the battle at its present levels of ammunition, weapons and manpower.

The 5th Corps, deployed in the northern sector of the 7th Army's area, is believed capable of handing a first attacking echelon of six or seven Soviet divisions on its front in a battle whose first stage would probably last five to seven days.

The emphasis on training for nuclear, biological and chemical warfare is a long-overdue element in 7th Army preparation, inspired by revised estimates of Soviet tactics.

The Russians, it is estimated, would try to seize Western Europe's industries relatively intact. They have never been interested in developing the neutron enhanced-radiation weapon, which kills troops but does little collateral damage, because they have, it is said, abundant stores of chemical weapons, including nerve gases.

The issue is not simply whether airborne reinforcements from the United States would arrive to participate in the second phase of a battle. Rather, it is whether the Army would have the resources in manpower and ammunition to keep the front supplied.

"It is easy to see a situation in which tank mechanics would have to work all out to load ammunition for artillery and tanks," a staff officer said. "Who would be left to service the tanks? That would be one result in war of reducing the support units in peace."

The consensus among officers is that the Army would be capable of a spasm of intense combat that would use up ammunition and weapons at an unprecedented rate. The movement of supplies and reinforcements to the battle area, they admit, would be difficult.

Soviet NBC Weapons
No one in the 7th Army underestimates the weight and character of a Soviet attack.

"Once the Soviet artillery hits, we must assume they will be using

NBC [nuclear, biological and chemical] weapons across the board," said Capt. William Marshall, who commands 1 Troop of the 1st Squadron, 11th Armored Cavalry.

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KUENSTLERSTRASSE—Someone must have goofed in putting up this contradictory street sign in the little town of Rheinhausen in West Germany along the Rhine River.

Target for Fiscal 1979**House Approves \$498.8-Billion Budget**

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 18 (WP)—The House yesterday approved, by a 201 to 198 vote, a Senate-House conference report that sets a \$498.8 billion target congressional budget for fiscal 1979.

Many liberals who had voted for the House's version of the target budget last week defected yesterday, voting against the conference report because it contained more defense spending and less education and social spending than they wanted.

The divisions and armored cavalry regiments have received all their 320 Cobra helicopters armed with the TOW anti-tank missiles. More will arrive soon to be deployed as reserves by the 5th and 7th Corps.

The improved model M-60 tank will go to the cavalry units later this year, although the troopers are pessimistic about receiving the new XM-1 battle tank.

"Hell, I'll be out of the Army and retired before we see that baby," said Sgt. Reginald Jeffries.

The 153mm howitzer, the army's principal field gun, has been improved. The Dragon anti-tank weapon has gone to all units.

But the army still relies on the infantryman's old Redeye anti-aircraft missile and the Chapparal-Vulcan system to meet hostile air attack.

Production of the Stinger, a more sophisticated anti-aircraft missile for infantry, has just begun. It will be two years before the Army receives it.

There is an urgent need, armored unit officers said, for a new armored personnel carrier fast enough to keep pace with the XM-1 tank and tough enough to take on a new family of Soviet armored personnel carriers.

Last week, the House passed its version of the budget by a similarly narrow margin.

Among liberal Democrats who voted for the House budget last

week but against the conference report yesterday were Reps. Farren Mitchell, D-Md., head of the House Black Caucus, David Obey, D-Wis., and Elizabeth Holtzman.

AID Was Used As CIA Cover, Ex-Chief Says

NEEDHAM, Mass., May 18 (UPI)—

Former CIA Director William Colby said that the Agency for International Development previously was used as a cover for CIA activities.

Mr. Colby made the comment yesterday on WCVB-TV's "Good Day" show when he was asked if AID had become a wing of the CIA. "It used to provide so-called cover for CIA officers," he replied.

Asked to elaborate, Mr. Colby said: "CIA officers cannot do their work in foreign countries if they wear CIA on their forehead. It's very hard. And therefore they have to have some other reason for being there."

Mr. Colby said that he believes the CIA should be able to use other government agencies which send representatives abroad "to salt within them a few CIA people."

Most other countries do that, and I think we should, except for the Peace Corps. I leave them out."

D-N.Y. All three are members of the Budget Committee.

Few Senators

The Senate, which has advocated higher defense spending and lower social spending than the House in recent years, easily passed the conference report by a voice vote late Monday night with few senators in the chamber.

The target budget resolution, which serves as a guide to spending and taxing legislation during the summer, does not need presidential approval. Congress must pass a binding budget by Sept. 15.

The budget the House approved yesterday and the Senate approved Monday calls for spending \$498.8 billion in fiscal 1979, which starts Oct. 1, and raising \$447.9 billion in revenues. If the budget projections are accurate, the federal government will be in deficit by \$50.9 billion in fiscal 1979.

11 Basque Rebels Arrested in Spain

BILBAO, Spain, May 18 (AP)—

Police said today that they have arrested 11 commandos of the military branch of ETA, the separatist organization seeking the independence of Spain's Basque provinces.

Most of the arrested were youths aged 17 to 20. Police said that they took from them two submachine guns, five pistols, five shotguns, three rifles, one revolver, 14 knives and large amounts of ammunition.

Minorities Charge Exam Bias**State High School Tests: Florida's War on Failure**

By Jeff Prugh

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Exam question: Ann earned \$1,300 as a lifeguard at a summer resort. She spent \$400 and put the rest in a savings account, which paid interest semi-annually at 6 percent per annum. After six months, how much money was in Ann's savings account?

- A. \$54.
- B. \$78.
- C. \$927.
- D. \$954.

If you did not choose \$927 as the correct answer to this question from Florida's functional-literacy test, you probably have company among many of their 11th-graders.

About 110,000 high school juniors took the exam in October—36 percent failing mathematics and 8 percent failing reading and writing as Florida became the first to test statewide to determine who will be graduated.

Those who fail the test as seniors in the 1978-1979 school year will not receive high school diplomas, under terms of a state law passed two years ago. Instead, they will be given a certificate of attendance.

Thirty-two other states have taken some type of action that they hope will counter what many educators say are declining academic skills and college-entrance test scores. North Carolina and Virginia, for example, are to begin statewide testing next fall. Other states, including California, have left it to local school districts to set standards for graduation.

The Florida exam exists largely in response to complaints by parents and employers about the competency of graduates.

'Couldn't Change \$5'

"It was clear that we were graduating students who couldn't fill out an employment form or change a \$5 bill," Florida State Rep. Richard S. Hodges, former chairman of the House Education Committee, said.

Where were Florida's 11th-graders most deficient?

A report by the Education Department pinpointed so-called "problem areas":

In mathematics, pupils had trouble determining elapsed time and comparison shopping, finding the area of a rectangle, solving problems involving weight, rates of interest, rounded numbers (a similar problem at eighth grade), decimals and fractions.

Most students recognized equivalent sums of money, could read tables and graphs and could solve

© Los Angeles Times

Five Women Fall In on Parade With White House Honor Guard

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Five servicewomen today stood duty in the White House Honor Guard, a select group that had been restricted to men.

The five, one from each branch of the service, were part of the ceremonial guard honoring the arrival of President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.

While eight initially were chosen for the assignment, the number was cut back to five when rain forced the event indoors.

"It's exciting and I'm proud to be here," said Marine Pfc. Myrna Jepson of Morenci, Ariz., who admitted drawing mixed reactions from her male counterparts.

"I've had a little bit of trouble," she said afterward. "The guys don't like it, some of them don't, some of them do ... they're beginning to accept it."

The break with tradition began when five women in the Air Force wrote to Rosalynn Carter to complain about the restriction and ask for her help. Mrs. Carter sided with them, and began a reaction that removed the ban.



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races and rallies than any other country on earth.

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And, when you think about it, the car that does all that exceptionally well is the perfect car for any country.

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Obituaries**Selwyn Lloyd, a Leader In Postwar Tory Party**

LONDON, May 18 (NYT)—Lord Selwyn-Lloyd, 73, who as foreign secretary in 1956 was a key figure in the attack on the Suez Canal by British, French and Israeli forces, died yesterday at his home in Oxfordshire.

He had been ill for some time and recently undergone brain surgery after a fall.

Born John Selwyn Brooke Lloyd on July 28, 1904, he served in the House of Commons for 31 years until 1976 when he accepted a barony and took the title of Lord Selwyn-Lloyd.

The Suez incident occurred a few months after President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt nationalized the canal. With Prime Minister Anthony Eden, Mr. Lloyd shared much of the British and international criticism that followed the invasion.

Speaker of Commons

A distinguished lawyer before he entered politics, Mr. Lloyd spent his final five years in the Commons as speaker. After his controversial years as a Tory politician, he brought to the office a balance, fairness and honesty that won him respect from all parties.

In most of his earlier posts he attracted a good deal of partisan criticism — as chancellor of the exchequer at a time when the country was spending much more than it earned, as foreign secretary from 1955 to 1960 and in his short spell as defense minister in 1954.

A quiet, modest man whose political talent was not widely appreciated by the general public, Mr. Lloyd remained somewhat in the shadow of the more colorful Mr. Eden, although his face was a gift to political cartoonists. Those close to him regarded him as an anchor of the Conservative Party and the architect of its 1963 reorganization.

After service as a brigadier with the British 2d Army in World War II, Mr. Lloyd entered Parliament in 1945, as the member for a Cheshire constituency. By 1951, he had been

appointed a junior minister in the Foreign Office.

Hobart Godfrey Weekes

NEW YORK, May 18 (NYT)—Hobart Godfrey Weekes, 77, the arbiter of style in word usage at the New Yorker during most of his history, died of cancer yesterday at New York Hospital.

Functions at the magazine were never well defined. Harold Ross, the founder, once dubbed Mr. Weekes "the managing editor in charge of editing." For many years he would put each issue to bed, going over each phrase for clarity, proper usage and conformity to the New Yorker's style.

His special responsibility was the "Talk of the Town," the section at the front of the magazine. He also at various times supervised the fact-checking department and some of the columns.

Colleagues described him as the magazine's "court of last resort" on style. As such he helped set a national standard for crisp, creative journalistic writing.

Hooley, as he preferred to be called, was a convivial man. A bachelor who lived at 14 Sutton Place South, he made his true home at his clubs, notably the Coffee House, the Century, the University, the Dutch Treat and the Overseas Press Club.

He was an inveterate traveler, and regaled his colleagues and fellow club members with anecdotes about the misadventures that he insisted were his fate. Mr. Ross called him a "middle-aged juvenile delinquent."

He was born in New York, the son of the prominent architect Henry Hobart Weekes and the former Adele Frank. He was a graduate of the Hill School, Princeton University and Oxford University, and joined The New Yorker in 1928 after two years with an advertising magazine.

He was a short man, but sturdy and athletic. He volunteered as a

Lord Selwyn-Lloyd
... in 1962

private in 1942 at the age of 41 and served in the Army Air Corps in Southwest Asia. He emerged in 1945 a captain.

He left instructions that there be no funeral service, but that his friends have a drink on his account at the Coffee House.

Vaclav Dobias

PRAGUE, May 18 (AP)—Vaclav Dobias, 69, president of the Prague Spring Music Festival now in progress, died suddenly of a heart attack yesterday.

A pupil of Alois Haba, Mr. Dobias after the war forsook his early avant garde composition in favor of a more traditionalist style. He was a member of the festival committee since its inception in 1946. In 1974 he became the president.

Emile Bollaert

PARIS, May 18 (AP)—Emile Bollaert, who served as French high commissioner to Indochina in 1947-48, died yesterday.

A leader of the French Resistance during World War II, Mr. Bollaert was arrested by the Gestapo in 1944 and sent to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp.

Steel Workers Seek to Reopen Plant**Factory Closing a Jolt to Ohio Region**

By Susanna McBee

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (WP)—The largest steel shutdown in recent history, which convulsed this community last fall, is relentlessly unraveling the social fabric of the area.

Chuck and Kay Windsor, who live in suburban Poland, can see it happening all around them.

Their Catholic church, Holy Family, cleared about \$2,000 on its April festival; usually the fair makes \$8,000-to-\$10,000 profit.

A friend of theirs says that business at his car dealership is down 60 percent. Another friend who owns an appliance store that used to sell four or five television sets a week tells them that he is lucky now to sell one every three weeks.

Even one shred of prosperity is tied to the area's problems: A gas station owner a few blocks from their house tells them that his truck rental business is booming because young families are leaving for the South and West.

Mr. Windsor, 41, lost his job as a carpenter at the Campbell Works when the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. announced in September it was closing most of its operations at the plant.

4,400 Laid Off

About 4,400 workers have been laid off. State and federal benefits have made up most of their take-home pay, but the benefits will start giving out this fall.

Chuck Windsor hasn't been able to find another job and admits that he's worried. "If this Save Our Valley campaign gets some backing, I'll be okay. If not, I could have to move out of this area myself," he said.

The campaign is seeking support for a bold scheme say hare-brained — scheme to reopen the Campbell Works with a new company that would be owned by the community and the steel workers.

The idea came from religious leaders in the area who formed the Ecumenical Coalition of the Mahoning Valley, which has asked Washington economist Gar Alperowitz and his research institute, the National Center for Economic Alternatives, to study whether such a plan is feasible.

Mr. Alperowitz says that it is if certain conditions can be met. The most important is money. The center says that it would take \$525 million during eight years to cover the price of electric furnace equipment plus start-up losses and expenses of recovering the Campbell Works' market.

Assuming cash equity at \$52 million, that would leave \$473 million to be raised, and Mr. Alperowitz believes that about \$300 million of that would have to come from U.S. loan guarantees.

To help the fledgling firm, which could produce 1.4 million tons of steel a year, he says that the U.S. government would have to buy 100,000 to 300,000 tons annually.

Odds Steaming

Even with that kind of financial transfusion, the odds against such a new venture are staggering. Consultants here say that no one has ever reopened a steel mill and no new steel company has been started in a generation.

Mr. Alperowitz calls Youngstown "a symbol of major urban dislocation" and says the closing here, the biggest nonmilitary layoff

A Ghost Town

Many businesses in suburban Struthers are closed and Campbell looks like a ghost town. Some planners predict that the town will be bankrupt by July.

The impact on a family such as the Windors, who have four children, was immediate. "We're eating a lot of chicken and hamburger," Kay Windsor said. "We use candles to cut down our light bill. I'm a registered nurse and I'm looking for a job in a doctor's office."

The impact on other families has been less visible but just as real. Bob Planey, for example, is getting almost as much money in weekly benefits — \$227 — as he took home — \$270 — when he was a steel worker. And as he talks, you hear how things are looking up. He thinks that he will get a job in the next few weeks on an assembly line at another factory; he has saved his money, and his wife, Pam, has gone back to work at a bank in Struthers, where they live.

But eventually a feeling of desperation comes out in his conversation: "I don't sleep good any more. I wake up in the morning and I say, 'What are you going to do?' It's on my mind constantly: I don't have a job. I look at my two kids and I get scared. I'm 31 and I worked at the plant 11 years. I loved my job."

Management Blamed

Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. blames the plant closings on costs of meeting environmental standards, government "interference" with price increases that the industry wants and on foreign competition. But critics, including United Steelworkers of America union officials and some Ecumenical Coalition leaders, also blame the company's management.

In 1969, the Youngstown firm

was taken over by the much smaller Lykes Corp., a New Orleans-based shipbuilding conglomerate. A union analysis says that Lykes, having acquired a tremendous debt to buy the Youngstown company, paid huge dividends to preferred stockholders out of net earnings, and let the Campbell plant deteriorate.

A company spokesman, while not disputing the critics' figures on dividend payments, said that the company announced in 1974 that it would modernize the plant but was unable to do so because of declining profits.

Lykes has admitted that it is a "failing company" and is trying to merge with LTV Corp., which owns Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. The merger must be approved by the Justice Department's antitrust division.

Coalition leaders are negotiating with LTV and Lykes to sell the Campbell works to a new community-owned company.

Wives of U.S. Legislators Lobby for Probe of TV Ads for Children

By Carole Shifrin

WASHINGTON, May 18 (UPI)—Eight congressional wives began lobbying on Capitol Hill yesterday to undo what they called the shocking attempt by some of their husbands' colleagues to interfere with a Federal Trade Commission inquiry into television advertising aimed at children.

Four representatives of the group distributed a letter to members of the House Appropriations Committee asking them to vote against an amendment, approved by an Appropriations subcommittee, that would block the FTC from probing

television advertising of food products aimed at children.

The FTC staff had recommended to the five-member agency that it propose a ban on TV commercials aimed at children "too young to understand the selling purpose of advertising; a ban on the advertising of highly sugared products to children under the age of 12, and a requirement that advertisers of other sugared products aimed at children contribute to a fund that would balance the ads with separate dental and nutritional messages."

"Let the FTC conduct its inquiry; it may help us raise wiser,

healthier children," the wives wrote.

"As mothers and as citizens, we appeal to you to recognize television as a major influence in the nation's young," they said. "If the FTC can help to make this experience more educational, this effort shouldn't be suppressed."

The subcommittee amendment in question is directed at a controversial proceeding undertaken by the FTC this spring to look into problems posed by television advertising of food that contains ingredients that are generally considered safe for human consumption. That would cover sugar.

But the congressional wives do anything about them.

The FTC's probe of children's advertising has generated lobbying

on Capitol Hill by representatives of sugar and food companies and of the broadcasting industry, who reportedly hope to head off the FTC.

The Appropriations subcommittee amendment, adopted two weeks ago by a 5-to-4 vote, would prohibit the FTC from spending any money, including staff salaries and expenses, on any rulemaking proceeding that could limit television advertising of food that contains ingredients that are generally considered safe for human consumption.

But the congressional wives do not like that.

"We think the Congress should be made aware of

how important people think the children's advertising food issue is," said Kathy Murphy, wife of Rep. John Murphy, D-N.Y., and a signer of the letter.

Besides Mrs. Murphy, other signers of the letter were Landis Neal, the wife of Rep. Stephen Neal, D-N.C.; Gayle Kildoe, wife of Rep. Dale Kildoe, D-Mich.; Suzie Dicks, wife of Rep. Norman Dicks, D-Wash.; Rose Nowak, wife of Rep. Henry Nowak, D-N.Y.; Sally Burton, wife of Rep. Philip Burton, D-Calif.; Elma Bedell, wife of Rep. Berkley Bedell, D-Iowa, and Merle Edgar, the wife of Rep. Robert Edgar, D-Pa.

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Iran Could Change

The recent position of Iran, under its vigorous shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, and the appearance, at least, of military strength, have made many forget that the country has played a part in history like that of Afghanistan: Its political life was stormy and inglorious. Now outbreaks and dissent by groups far apart in ideology but united by a desire to uproot the shah make both of these aspects of Iranian factors in the world picture, Iran, or Persia, as it was once named, was strategic importance to the Russians and British for reasons very similar to those which had them watching one another in Afghanistan. Then oil became significant, and the two powers, confronting a strong Germany, resolved their differences in Persia, a virtual partition, so far as oil interests were concerned. This agreement was broken when the Bolsheviks won in Russia. Russia remained a source of friction until Britain and the Soviet Union.

In the latter two countries combined to seize over Iran by force. They were to have left at the end of the war, but while Britain (which had, in the meantime, begun to share both diplomacy and oil interests with the United States) was ready to do so, the Soviet Union was not. In the beginning days of the Cold War were born ones in Iran. And while the Soviet Union did withdraw, it is still a dangerous neighbor for the shah.

The shah has suppressed the outbreaks of violence that seem mostly Moslem, mostly opposed to ways of life that relative prosperity and the shah have brought to ancient Persia. But he is under pressure, also, from groups who want higher oil prices, and there is always the problem that every authoritarian regime faces should the leader need a successor. So it is very clear that Iran cannot be taken for granted—and should major changes occur, the essential brittleness of one-man rule may again be painfully demonstrated.

The Answer Is Not in Africa

Hardly a day passes without some new violent episode among the tribes of Africa as they struggle to preserve or to alter the boundaries inherited from their old colonial masters. Ethiopians are on the march against their long-rebellious province of Eritrea. Religious Katangans, now called Shabas, are reviving the battle to break free of Zaire, the former Belgian Congo, or at least to topple the central government, led by President Obote.

Indirectly abetting both offensives, if not directly participating in them, are Cubans armed and supported by the Soviet Union. Africans braced by these foreign legions have ready prevailed in Angola and on the small front of Ethiopia. The mere threat of Cuban-Soviet involvement already colors the diplomacy of Rhodesia. So with each new episode, a question for Americans returns insistently: When will it be time for the United States to try to block these non-Africans in adventurers?

The time may be approaching. Stability and orderly development in Africa may soon require resistance against Soviet imperial maneuvers there. The world standing of the United States itself may soon require it. But policy of resistance for geopolitical, global reasons does not automatically translate into direct intervention or into an alliance with every frail or corrupt target of Cuban-Soviet activity. If the threat becomes large enough, the answer may be large in American-Soviet relations. Wheat deals and other trade activities, technical exchanges, cultural intercourse, scientific and medical collaboration—all are potential hostages in a determined policy to ter Soviet conduct.

So let us separate our anger over Moscow's dangerous opportunism from the pathetic and diverse conflicts in different regions of Africa. Zaire is a valuable case in point. That a share with General Mobutu a resentment of the role of Cubans in Angola is no reason

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion**1 Vote of Solidarity**

The 42.5-percent vote achieved by Italy's Christian Democrats—better than they have done in any general election since 1958—must be seen essentially as a vote of solidarity with a ruling party so brutally deprived of its most influential leader, and a vote of approval for the way his colleagues stood up to the appalling moral pressure to which they were subjected; a vote also, perhaps, of recognition that Christian Democracy, whatever its faults, is a system infinitely worth preserving if the alternative is the terror and sadism of the Red Brigades. Correspondingly, the results show a decline of all those parties which might, however unfairly, be identified with terrorism in the public mind, on the right, the neo-fascist Italian Social Movement, on the left the Proletarian Democrats, the Radicals—and the Communists, who lose virtually all the ground gained in the 1976 general election.... Such a punishment of the Communists is bound to seem unjust to those who have followed the party's exemplary firmness

From the Times (London)

In the International Edition**Seventy-Five Years Ago**

May 19, 1903

WASHINGTON—Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, issued a statement today explaining the condition of the Jews in Russia and the provocation for the peasants' hatred. He says it is the peasant against the moneylender, and not the Russian against the Jew. The ambassador assures the American government that his government will take strong measures to punish the guilty persons implicated in the massacres at Kishineff. The State Department refuses to discuss even the possibility of interference of the United States on behalf of the Jews.

Fifty Years Ago

May 19, 1928

TOKYO—Japan took a firmer stand in China today by warning both the Nationalist and Northern governments that it will not tolerate civil warfare in Manchuria and that vigorous steps will be taken to protect Japanese interests there in the event of an outbreak. The warning was in the form of a memorandum that follows on the heels of the vice minister of war's declaration of yesterday in Tokyo in which he outlined Japan's position.



We Forgot to Get Somebody to Jump Up and Yell I'll Take a Bottle!

'Land Question' in Scotland

By Neal Ascherson

EDINBURGH — A few years back, a Scottish banker I know was driving through the Highlands. He picked up a young hitchhiker and began to point out the landmarks. That mountain belongs to Lord Smith, he began, and that loch over there belongs to Sir John McDonald, and that river...

"Excuse me," the kid interrupted. "How can a mountain belong to anyone? How can some guy own a river? Sure, a house or a car—but the landscape?"

Curious things started happening in the banker's head, and they went on happening long after he had dropped the boy at his destination.

In the end, he quit banking, settled on a Hebridean island, and now runs a college for the revival of the Gaelic language. Britain is a country where people almost never ask that sort of question. And yet the "land question" was and remains the most explosive social issue in European history.

Freedom

Britain is one of the rare countries in which the land market is almost totally free. If you have the money, you can buy it: farm, mountain, river, lake and grouse moor.

It doesn't matter if you are a foreigner. It doesn't matter whether you are a genuine farmer or a London banker who fancies a Scottish wilderness of his own or a bunch of business speculators who need some losses on land to reduce your tax liability.

No law protects the small farmer, and no law prevents an absentee landlord from letting his estates run to weeds and ruin.

In Switzerland and Canada, foreign-controlled companies have no free access to land purchase. In Ireland, farm land purchased by aliens has to pass through an Irish land commission for approval.

In France, a state body known familiarly as SAFER (Société d'Aménagement Foncier et d'Établissement Rural, or, loosely, the Agency for Land-Use Planning and Rural Development) can hold down land prices and give financial assistance in purchasing to the small farmer.

In Denmark and West Germany, the hobby farmer, passive investor or would-be hermit are strongly resisted by the state. Why is Britain different?

Like so many British differences, it is in history. England, in particular, had abolished its peasants and gone over to large-scale farming by the early 19th century. The small farmer survived only in the hills—and in Wales and Scotland.

An Avalanche

And it's from Scotland that talk about land reform is coming now. For over a century, the Highlands have suffered from absentee landlords who leave London to visit their huge estates once a year, for hunting.

Now there is an avalanche of farm purchasing by speculators and outsiders, many from Holland, who are making it almost impossible for the native small farmer to buy or even lease a farm.

Scotland's antique Register of Sasines does not even record which land is owned by whom, while no disclosure law prevents estate buyers from hiding their identity behind screens of holding companies based in foreign tax havens like Liechtenstein.

This hurts the pride of the Scots, who like to think of themselves as a nation of sturdy small farmers who embody Presbyterian self-reliance in their lives. They want to kick

great estates down to family-farm size, dispossess those who neglect the soil and keep zo-Scots and speculators out of the market.

It may never happen. The Assembly bill, badly mutilated in Parliament already, may never survive to become law. But if it does and the reform goes through, the whole agrarian structure of Scotland will be stood upon its head.

The laments of the dispossessed would certainly be deafening. It would be the sharpest social change (although only in one part of the United Kingdom) since 1945. But in the end, and if the new deal improves the productivity of farm land while reducing its cost, the English might be tempted to follow a Scottish example.

Less Sweeping

Socialists in Scotland would like to nationalize the land outright, but that is a power retained by the British government, in London.

The Scottish Nationalists, less sweeping, would try to break the

great estates down to family-farm size, dispossess those who neglect the soil and keep zo-Scots and speculators out of the market.

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Six Months and Still There Is No Peace

By Anthony Lewis

JERUSALEM — It is six months since Anwar Sadat came to Jerusalem. Trying to find traces of

the Knesset, his euphoria is already political archeology: dusty work. The blunt truth is, in Israel, the Sadat initiative looks just about dead.

The United States, playing the role of interlocutor, is trying to get Prime Minister Begin to clarify his 26-point peace plan in a helpful way. The hope is that this would be enough for Sadat to reopen the direct Egyptian-Israeli negotiations that he called off.

But no one involved seems at all optimistic that the process being attempted will get Begin's OK. The external signs are that he is in no mood to be accommodating on the central problem for peace: the future of the West Bank. And the chances look even slimmer after the

Senate vote on the Middle East plane package.

The Labor opposition in the Knesset has leapt on the Begin government over the plane sale, charging that it was too late and too weak in putting the Israeli case to the United States. The affair dominates the news here and is likely to remain a sensitive political issue for a considerable time.

To an outsider, it seems strange

tactic to blow up the seriousness of the Senate vote as a defeat for Israel. Wise politicians do not usually advertise defeats—or go into battles they know they are going to lose, as Israeli officials now say they knew in this case. Even less defensible is the daily repetition in the news media of the absurd suggestion made by Lowell Weicker, Connecticut's answer to Joe McCarthy—that the Carter policy

in the Middle East is motivated by anti-Semitism.

In any event, the affair may well put Begin under domestic political pressure to look tougher in his relations with the Carter administration. In his first comment on the Senate vote, he referred to "some who are trying to dictate peace terms to us, trying to push us back to a line from which it will be difficult to defend our citizens."

The irony is that American policy may now be on a line better calculated to work with Begin than at any point since last fall.

Following a suggestion of Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan, the Carter administration has put aside its effort to get a declaration of general principles acceptable to Egypt and Israel. Instead, the United States is working with Begin's own proposal for the West Bank, trying to pin down its practical meaning in ways that might ease Arab fears.

Begin proposed internal "self

rule" for the West Bank and Gaza

as an elected council, with Israel

retaining responsibility for security.

He said the arrangement should be

"subject to review after a five-year period."

That phrase seemed to the Arab world to suggest that effective Israeli domination of the West Bank would go on indefinitely.

The one optimist I have met here

is the leader of the Labor opposition, Shimon Peres. He predicted

that a majority of the Knesset

would form behind a new peace

policy—and he surely meant,

though he would not explain, under

a new government.

"I hope for a settlement within a year," Peres said. But even if his optimism has some basis, will the chance still be there in a year?

Why Not Just Run Them Out of Town?

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—At Yale, a generation ago, a course in *Paris Adult Theatre v. Slator*, agreeing with Chief Justice Burger that a lass and a lad copulating onstage in Times Square could not plead the protection of the First Amendment, by the simple expedient of making something about some political objectives in the course of the act.

Sympathetic

Notwithstanding that Nazis marching through Skokie are no more engaged in making a political statement than the copulators in Times Square—the Nazis are engaged in contriving a news-arresting affront to the Jews—the ACLU continues to plead, and higher courts appear to be sympathetic to, the *Cohen* standard.

What does this mean? Prof.

Arkes makes a profound point. It means that the court is way behind the serious thinking of the past generation as done in the philosophy departments of the civilized institutions. The Court is still stuck with the hoary precepts of the logical positivism of Oliver Wendell Holmes, author of the most preposterous adage of our time, namely that the test of truth is its ability to get itself accepted in the market place. A commitment to a free society, Prof. Arkes points out, is the logical counterpart of an opposition to a non-free society, and that commitment appeals therefore to a higher order of truth than the market place: the belief in human freedom and equality.

It is one thing to say: Let the Nazis march in Skokie as an act of contemptuous permissiveness. It is another to say that they have the right to march through Skokie. Jefferson is frequently summoned implausibly. He said, "Those who wish to dissolve the union or to change its republican form should stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it."

That, please note, is a prudential statement: Jefferson feels free to speak of error without suggesting that the majority are in a position to baptize error and make it truth. He speaks merely of his confidence that the majority will reject error. Jeffersonian protection for the Nazis is an act of indulgence of perversion, not a constitutional recognition of a protected idea.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

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Cannes Festival**A Soviet Movie Raises The Glittering Curtain**

By Thomas Quinn Curris

CANNES, France, May 18 (IHT)—The 31st Cannes Film Festival opened Tuesday evening with its customary full-dress ceremonies. Jean-Philippe Leot, the minister of culture, presided at its premiere in the marble Cinema Palace on the Croisette, and among the ornamental stars attending were Liv Ullman who is a member of the jury, Agostina Belli and Russian actress Svetlana Toma. Most regal of all was Romy Schneider in black silk decollete, her hair drawn back in a chignon, who proved the favorite of the photographic battery.

Although film festivals continue to multiply the world over, that of Cannes has no rival. It is the Girard of the genre. Its model, the festival of Venice, was done to death by political strife. Cannes too, has been troubled by controversy on occasion. In 1968, the French general strike forced cancellation of the season then in session and its doom was predicted by its enemies. The following year, many who had shrilly denounced its policies and questioned its value were back again, some of them bringing films for its verdict.

Today the festival remains the major annual international reunion of film folk and 1978 finds it with the highest attendance record of its three-decade history. It has more than 2,000 accredited guests. The hotels and pensions of the city are

so overbooked that a large number of visitors have taken quarters in the surrounding towns, and no rooms are available this side of Monte Carlo. The 1978 Cannes festival, it appears, is a hit.

A Soviet film, "A Hunting Accident," rang up the curtain on this year's program, being shown in the prize competition at Tuesday evening's gala. It was politely received and following its projection, Soviet Ambassador Stepan Tchervenkov was host of the midnight inaugural banquet at the Hotel Carlton.

"A Hunting Accident," derived from a Chekhov novella, reflects a current trend in the Soviet cinema. Finding audiences both at home and abroad unresponsive to the traditional boy-meets-tradition scripts and to dull eulogies of the party line, Russian filmmakers are turning increasingly to the literary classics, to Tolstoy ("War and Peace"), to Turgenev ("A Nest of Nobles"), to Pushkin ("The Snow Storm") and to the invaluable, inevitable Chekhov ("The Lady With the Little Dog" and "Uncle Vanya"). At this moment another Chekhov short novel, "The Steppe," is before the Soviet cameras.

This is an apt time to the past is evidence that spectators, Russian and foreign, have tired of the propaganda movie and have little patience with the official interpretation of contemporary life, preferring in

stead tales of long ago. It also brings to the fore a matter that is troubling the cinema everywhere: the appalling lack of fresh ideas and writing skill. Hollywood reveals signs of decadence in its constant dependence on remakes of its old successes. As it seems incapable of devising many interesting scenarios, it would be well-advised

to follow the present Russian policy and seek material in native classics in the novels of Melville, Mark Twain, Stephen Crane and Frank Norris.

The film that Emile Lotianou has extracted from Chekhov's "A Hunting Accident" is akin to the stock dramatized novel. It faithfully reproduces the story's characters and incidents, which revolve about the fatal shooting of an unhappy young country bride during a hunting excursion in the 1890s, but it has nothing of the original's binding magic. Chekhov told this tale in the form of a mystery thriller, the sharp flashes charged with electric suspense. The film version has stretched an anecdote in the Maupassant manner to last for two hours and thus thwarts its necessary intensity. Atmospherically, it paints a haunting background of the Russian provinces in the '90s, but theatrically, its treatment, too, is that of the period.

There is substantial acting by Galina Believa as the bartered bride, by Oleg Yankovski as the district judge, Kirill Lavrov as the dissipated count, Grigori Grigorov as his brother-in-law, Leonid Mankov as his servant and Svetlana Toma as a Gypsy songstress, accompanied by the tzigane orchestra of Moscow's Roman Theater. As an ensemble performance, it suggests the second period of the Moscow Art Theater with its Stanislavski realism. The adaptation has in no way been doctored with propaganda, but it has been sweetened with sentimental touches.

Considered Remarks

Mr. Miller had considered

opening his remarks by saying, "I suppose you expect me to appear before you wearing a railwayman's cap." But the issue of Western Pacific's possible acquisition is so

fresh, we rested."

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, May 18 (IHT)—This is how New York Times critics rate new films and plays:

Films

"The Last Supper" is a Cuban film directed by Thomas Gutierrez that is "a fine, cool, almost detached political parable told entirely in religious terms," according to Vincent Canby. "It seems to say more than one ever expects to hear in popular revolutionary literature." It takes place in the late 18th century on a Cuban sugar plantation where the owner has decided to have a last supper and has invited 12 of his slaves. Before the end of the evening he has released one of the slaves and promised that there would be no work the next day. When he does not follow through, there is a rebellion. Canby says that it has "something of a haunted, guilt-ridden manner" about it. And the character of the plantation owner "remains forever mysterious. It's not, I think, that the director or Nelson Villagra, who plays the owner, withhold information. It is, rather, that the truth of human behavior can never be more than action observed. The rest is speculation."

"Car and Mouse" by Claude Lelouch "is a pretty and personable new murder mystery," Janet Mas-

says. "The plot revolves around the death of a wealthy businessman (Jean-Pierre Aumont), the questionable innocence of his bereaved wife (Michele Morgan) and the genial snooping of Detective Lechat (Serge Reggiani). The film isn't primarily a comedy, but it continually sends up the conventions of mystery fiction, and also parodies a great many movie-making gimmicks." Maslin says that Lelouch "has really outdone himself in the realm of clever casting.... In the realm of Miss Morgan and Reggiani gives the film an ironic recognition of class boundaries and a delight at the ease with which they can sometimes be crossed; it also provides a great deal of romantic spark." Their performances are top-notch.

Plays

"Hooters," written by Ted Tally, "has moments of original comedy and one or two touching characterizations but they are like bees caught in a glue pot," Richard Eder says. He thinks Tally shows "promise and some genuine talent in this play," but it has "an excessive amount of trite and awkward material." It is about two boys just out of high school who seduce two women on Cape Cod. "The meet-

ing has the quality of two blind men groping at porcupines," Eder says. Christine Lahti's performance as a woman who is attracted to one of the boys is "irresistible." But for Eder, "Nothing else is good." It is a farce of a situation comedy, he says, and "It is as if Tally had wanted to rejuvenate the cliches and make them jump. Mostly, he can't." Michael Kaufman and Erik Petersen are "effective and amusing," but Victor Brevine is "one of the boys."

"Tip-Toes," a revival of a Gershwin work first performed in 1925, "is a tipice of a musical," according to Mel Gussow. But he adds that the "quality of the score is offset by the dreariness of the book." The plot involves a vaudeville threesome stranded in Palm Beach and trying to get a millionaire to fall in love with the heroine. The director, Sue Lawless, "tries to be as mildly insistent as possible about the book," Gussow says. "Wisely, the revival concentrates on the music." He adds: "Second to the score in interest is the production itself, which is done with taste and modesty." The cast, including Georgia Engel, Russ Thacker, Maril Ralph and W.M. Hunt, is "refreshing."

"Working," a musical from the book by Studs Terkel about how Americans talk about their jobs, is "by and large, out of focus," according to Richard Eder. It was adapted and directed by Stephen Schwartz. "The fundamental problem is that Mr. Terkel's book is a record whose value comes from setting down the words in which a wide selection of Americans think about themselves. On stage, in the context of a series of musical skits, these real narrations inevitably become dramatic fictions. They are usually too frail and they are overburdened," Eder adds. "There are a few characters who do achieve dramatic intensity. Mr. Schwartz, whose conception may be faulty but whose direction is magnificent, uses them very well." The actors include Bryan Sullivan and Muriel Landers. The set by David Mitchell is "effective, while Odina White's dances are 'fairly unimaginative.' Eder concludes that "in general, the songs are musically uninteresting and what is worse, trite and sentimental in their lyrics."

Sharps and Flats

PARIS—Joe Pass is at the Salle Gaveau May 19 at 9 p.m., and the Art Ensemble of Chicago, the same night at the Stadium. Guitarist Jaime Longhi and the English rock group Rock-Fiasco will be at the American Center on the Boulevard Raspail May 23 at 8 p.m. The Richard Boone quintet (Boone is a former trombonist with Count Basie) appears nightly at the Club St. Germain. Nancy Holloway is at La Belle Epoque and the Delta Rhythm Boys at the Eiffel Tower.

STYX will be at the Mogador in Paris May 22 at 8 p.m.; The Hague on May 23; Hamburg May 24; Berlin May 25; Munich May 28; Nuremberg May 29; Offenbach May 30; Mannheim May 31 and Zurich June 2.

May 21 is the 15th anniversary of the death of Django Reinhardt and Maurice Culiez is producing the fifth Django Festival this Sunday in Samois-sur-Seine (near Fontainebleau).

The program will start at 10:30 a.m. with a ceremony at his grave, a mass at 11, then music from 2 p.m. on with many musicians participating, including Kenny Clarke, Bill Coleman, Sugar Blue and several Gypsy groups.

AMSTERDAM—Colin and his Rhumba Band at the Joseph Lam Club on May 19.

GENEVA—Cat Anderson will be featured in the "Tribute to Duke" program at the Popcorn Club May 23-27.

THUN, Switzerland—Vera Love is appearing nightly at the Dancing Oasis through the month of May.

This week's top single record in the United States is "With a Little Luck" by Wings, and in Britain, "Rivers of Babylon" by Boney M.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE



ASSOCIATED PRESS

At Annual Meeting**U.S. Publishers Wary of Takeovers**

By Herbert Mitgang

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., May 18 (NYT)

The Association of American Publishers convened here for its annual meeting in deductible splendor with a kind, prearranged word from President Carter—"All who cherish learning and education owe a debt of gratitude to your industry"—and with reason to crow about the prosperity of book publishing in the United States.

The figures released for this occasion reveal that publishing is still a growth industry. Book sales last year came to \$4.6 billion, an increase of 10 percent over 1976. The mass-market category—paperback books—racked up the biggest increase, 24 percent, and the estimates for 1978 indicate even more readers for everything from university press to mail-order books.

But there was one subject conspicuously absent from the agenda, although it was discussed behind the scenes—here, in New York, in Boston and in Washington. It is the role of conglomerates and corporate raids on venerable publishing houses, and what this portends to authors, editors and publishers.

The specific case in point is that of the Houghton Mifflin Company, whose president, Harold Miller, is the outgoing chairman of the association. He is being replaced by Winthrop Knowlton of Harper & Row.

In recent weeks, 10.2 percent of the outstanding shares of Houghton Mifflin, an unwilling bride in the affair, has been acquired by Western Pacific Industries, a conglomerate that owns the Western Pacific Railroad as well as a defense-manufacturing company.

Other matters discussed here included censorship, challenges to new Tennessee obscenity law, educational publishing and literary and international freedom to publish.

The 300 publishing executives gathered at the Greenbrier, a \$1

million-a-year publisher talked him out of even good-humored banter.

"I would be reluctant to try to get the Houghton Mifflin case on the agenda," he said in an interview. "It would place us in an awkward position. Individual fights are left up to individual publishers in our association."

On a personal level, some publishers have told Mr. Miller that they hoped Houghton Mifflin could remain independent. However, no official statement will be issued by the association. Its board is dominated by publishers that are either owned by conglomerates or are conglomerates themselves.

Townsend Hoopes, president of the association, did mention the problem of publishing concentration in his annual report here but avoided referring to Houghton Mifflin. He said a recent statement by the association was factual and did not take a specific stand or against mergers.

There is cooperation, however, between the authors' organization and the publishers' association.

Hoopes pointed to a new book that the groups have jointly issued setting up guidelines for library photocopying under the copyright law that went into effect this year. It is being made available to libraries that have, thus far, avoided compliance with the copyright of photocopying in its various forms.

Other matters discussed here

Roger Straus Jr., president of New York house, but did resign.

Treading Lightly

Mr. Hoopes treaded lightly on subject of mergers and takeovers.

He calls them "competitive adjustments in the industry."

In Washington last Friday, representatives of the Authors' Group appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee's antitrust subcommittee, which began a preliminary hearing on concentration in seven industries, at the invitation of chairman, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass. The guild maintains mergers violate the antitrust laws and the spirit of the First Amendment.

The publishers' group was represented before the subcommittee, further hearings are expected after the summer.

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The 300 publishing executives gathered at the Greenbrier, a \$1

a-day minimum for a single room (lunch, mineral baths and sun-downs extra), conducted panels designed to enlighten themselves about how to keep up their work in the marketplace and the good life.

"And on the seventh day," said the leader of a group of publishers, heading for the grotto, "we rested."

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BARCELONA	NEW YORK	SUN	NEW YORK
CAIRO	NEW YORK	DAILY	MALAGA
CASABLANCA	NEW YORK	SATURDAY	NEW YORK
DUBLIN	NEW YORK	DAILY	SAN FRANCISCO
FRANKFURT	NEWARK	DAILY	NICE/MONTE CARLO
BOSTON	DAILY	LOS ANGELES	DAILY
PITTSBURGH	DAILY	ROMA	NEW YORK
SAN FRANCISCO	DAILY	NEW YORK	2 DAILY
GENEVA	NEW YORK	DAILY	BOSTON
LISBON	NEW YORK	DAILY	WASHINGTON
LONDON	NEW YORK	3 DAILY	CHICAGO
NEW YORK	DAILY	LOS ANGELES	DAILY
BOSTON	DAILY	ROMA	NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA	DAILY	NEW YORK	2 DAILY
MINNEAPOLIS	DAILY	SHANNON	NEW YORK
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 18

2 Month Stock Div. In \$ Yld. Sls. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	Chge	12 Month Stock Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close						Chge						12 Month Stock Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close						Chge																														
		High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close																
70 28% ACF 2 59.8 8 119 .33% 327% 33%+ +2	-	A-A-A-A	—	—	—	—	—	—	25%	18%2	ArcCorp 1b	4.3	8	15	23%	23	23	23	—	14	39%	31	CamSp 1.40	44.0	10	143	35%	35	35	—	14																			
70 15% AMF 124 66.9 9 196 .19% 184% 10%	+2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22%	14%	Arvin 1	4.7	5.5	8.3	21%	21	21	21	—	14	25%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%												
70 7% APL 1 94.7 7 10 .10% 10%	+2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22%	14%	Arvin pr 1	2.5	3.9	5	35%	34%	33%	33%	34%	+1%	18%	18%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%												
70 3% ARA 145 33.10 10 513 .44 43% 43%+ +2	+2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22%	13%	Ascora 40	.40	.24	.25	17%	17	17	17	—	14	22%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%												
70 17% ASA 1 50 .58 16 196 .19% 196% 196%	+2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22%	12%	AschIou 2	4.7	6	8	30%	30	30	30	—	14	71	45%	CaptCts 20	3.0	11	29	171	74	70	71	—	14	22%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
70 7% ATOL 1 36 .7 103 .114 11 .11% 11% 11%	+2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22%	12%	AtkHone 1	4.2	8	25	16%	16	16	16	—	14	18%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%												
70 3% ATOL 144 23.15 24.6 65% 65%+ +2	+2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22%	12%	ATCEx 1.46	8.2	10	25	20%	20	20	20	—	14	61%	ATRICH 2.40	4.6	10	93	52%	51%	51%	51%	—	14	22%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	
70 2% ATOL 1 41 .9 19 .20% 19% 19%	+2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22%	12%	ATRICH pr 3.75	1.0	2.0	2.0	47%	47%	47%	47%	—	14	53%	ATRICH pr 12.85	4.5	31	62%	61%	61%	61%	61%	—	14	22%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	
70 2% ATOL 1 9.4 .6 91 .4% 4% 4%	+2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22%	12%	ATRICH pr 12.85	4.5	31	62%	61%	61%	61%	61%	—	14	53%	ATRICH pr 12.85	4.5	31	62%	61%	61%	61%	61%	—	14	22%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	
70 11% ATOL 1 9.3 .39 12 .117% 117% 117%	+2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22%	12%	ATOL 1	1.8	15	31	20%	20	20	20	—	14	22%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%												
70 1% ATOL 1 1.11 .39 12 .20% 20% 20%	+2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22%	12%	AutoDte 40	1.8	15	31	20%	20	20	20	—	14	22%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%												
70 1% ATOL 1 1.21 .39 12 .20% 20% 20%	+2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22%	12%	AutoDte pr 2.06	1.0	2.1	2.1	20%	20	20	20	—	14	22%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%												
70 1% ATOL 1 5.4 5.127% 40%+ +2	+2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22%	12%	Avco 1.40	2.4	3	8	20%	20	20	20	—	14	57%	Avco pr 1.20	1.0	12	58	54%	54%	54%	54%	—	14	22%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	
70 12% Avolte 1 1.20 .5 14 .14% 14% 14%	+2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22%	12%	Avolte 1	1.2	2.0	2.0	55%	55	55	55	—	14	57%	Avolte 1	1.2	2.0	2.0	55%	55	55	55	—	14	22%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	
70 12% Avolte 1 1.20 .5 14 .14% 14% 14%	+2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22%	12%	Avolte 1	1.2	2.0	2.0	55%	55	55	55	—	14	57%	Avolte 1	1.2	2.0	2.0	55%	55	55	55	—	14	22%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	
70 12% Avolte 1 1.20 .5 14 .14% 14% 14%	+2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22%	12%	Avolte 1	1.2	2.0	2.0	55%	55	55	55	—	14	57%	Avolte 1	1.2	2.0	2.0	55%	55	55	55	—	14	22%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	
70 12% Avolte 1 1.20 .5 14 .14% 14% 14%	+2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22%	12%	Avolte 1	1.2	2.0	2.0	55%	55	55	55	—	14	57%	Avolte 1	1.2	2.0	2.0	55%	55	55	55	—	14	22%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	
70 12% Avolte 1 1.20 .5 14 .14% 14% 14%	+2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22%	12%	Avolte 1	1.2	2.0	2.0	55%	55	55	55	—	14	57%	Avolte 1	1.2	2.0	2.0	55%	55	55	55	—	14	22%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	
70 12% Avolte 1 1.20 .5 14 .14% 14% 14%	+2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22%	12%	Avolte 1	1.2	2.0	2.0	55%	55	55	55	—	14	57%	Avolte 1	1.2	2.0	2.0	55%	55	55	55	—	14	22%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	
70 12% Avolte 1 1.20 .5 14 .14% 14% 14%	+2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22%	12%																																								

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March, 1978

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ANSWER

21

Flash...Paris Bourse										MAY 18, 1978	In French French
COMPANY	INDUS.	1977 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE May 18	HIGH-LOW TUES.-WED.	P/E	% YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR. '74, '75, '76	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS		
AQUITAINE.....	Petrol.	458 - 237	441	445 - 429	8	3.6	89.14 - 83.00 - 55.63c	14,774	Net dividend proposal of Fr. 17.50 vs. Fr. 16 in 1976 (+ 9.4%).		
BOUYGUES.....	Construct.	693 - 275	685	686 - 675	23	3.1	50.73 - 25.92 - 30.34c	600	Group under book of 6 bil. Fr. (up 36% vs. '76). Net div. to be 28 Fr. (+ 31%).		
BSN GERVAIS DANONE.....	Glass food	532 - 318	507	505 - 481	25	5.0	28.38 - 24.39 - 20.12c	2,332	77 profit = 96.69 MF (vs. 59.34 MF in '76). Fr. 27 divd. (vs. Fr. 25.20) to be proposed.		
CHARGEURS REUNIS.....	Shipping Air transp.	185 - 126.40	168.50	167.50 - 165	13	6.9	16.96 - 16.41 - 13.34	1,866	77 net profit = 29.32 MF. Some dividend as '76 to be proposed (11.70 F.).		
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE.....	Public works	121 - 80.50	110.90	112 - 110.90	5	6.7	11.18 - 10.02 - 24.40c	1,672	Despite econ. crisis, SMAC-FEREM subsidiary 77 results in balance.		
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE...	Bank	132.80 - 84	123.50	123 - 122	9	6.0	10.36 - 15.85 - 14.08c	5,799	77 net consolid. results = 92MF (+ 16%). Overseas oper. major factor.		
CREDIT INDUSTR. & COMM.	Bank	120 - 72.50	100	102.50 - 100	11	6.5	6.77 - 10.84 - 8.74	4,528	1977 net dividend set at Fr. 7.00 vs. Fr. 6.50 in 1976.		
CREUSOT-LOIRE.....	Heavy Ind	98 - 49	82.50	82 - 81	—	9.7	28.13 - 9.62 - 5.56c	3,684	1977 turnover (ex-taxes) = 5,856 MF (+ 12% vs. 1976).		
EURAPRANCE.....	Holding	256 - 124	222	227 - 225	4	5.0	— - 35.50 - 54.30c	2,193	Sept. 76-Sept. 77 net profit = 44.69 MF vs. 27.25 MF (+ 64%).		
FERODO S.A.F.....	Equip. Autom.	460 - 296	434	433 - 427.50	6	4.3	23.02 - 29.27 - 73.01c	1,545	Ferodo and Turner-Newall up holdings in Bureau Technique Int'l (Belgium).		
IMETAL.....	Mining	96.10 - 45.80	62	60 - 58	3	5.6	17.97 - 2.44 - 21.51c	7,944	1977 Malta net dividend proposal of Fr. 14 (vs. Fr. 11.70 in 1976).		
MOET-HENNESSY.....	Beverag.	500 - 268	465	471.80 - 463.20	37	1.8	17.04 - 5.71 - 12.71c	3,158	Net dividend proposal in June of Fr. 8.40		
NORD (Compagnie du).....	Holding	22.10 - 15	18.75	18.60 - 18.55	11	8.0	0.18 - 0.29 - 1.72	13,284	Despite 28.9MF deficit in 77, dividend maintained at Fr. 1.50 per share.		
PECHINNEY-LUG.-KUHLMANN.	Chem.mn	92.50 - 62.10	86.10	85.50 - 85	14	5.8	9.50 - 6.30 - 6.00c	25,491	1st quarter consol. turnover = 7 bil. Fr. (up 6% vs. last quarter of 77).		
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROËN.....	Holding	385 - 201	355	358 - 350	3	2.8	38.24 - 54.71 - 137.96c	9,444	77 net profit (193.12 MF) to be approved at meeting. Net div. to be Fr. 11.50.		
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.).....	Petrol.	89.80 - 51.70	74.70	73 - 71	—	8.0	— - — - —	5,450	1977 dividend will be maintained at Fr. 6.		
REDROUTE.....	Mail order	628 - 458	562	556 - 551	12	3.2	35.87 - 45.57 - 47.86c	926	77-78 group consol. turnover (taxes incl.) = 3,290 MF (+ 11.8%).		
RHONE-POULENC.....	Chemicals	91.40 - 48.50	89	88.80 - 87.20	14	6.7	14.02 - 5.83 - 6.34	18,941	1st semester group turnover = 2,324 MF (up 14%).		
ROBECO.....	Invest. Corp.	384 - 337.40	346	343 - 342.20	—	7.2	[not relevant]	25,300	77-78 Ronteo cash dividend to be Fr. 4.65, plus 5% in shares.		
SKIS ROSSIGNOL.....	Ski manuf.	1918 - 1225	1560	1635 - 1610	18	1.7	71.76 - 75.76 - 87.48	266	77-78 turnover (ex-taxes) = 226.11 MF vs. 191.72 MF (+ 17.9%).		
							[a] Tax credit not included.		c. Consolidated.		

Shell Group Net Plunges In Quarter

FASB 8 Is Blamed For Translation Loss

LONDON, May 18—Compliance with new U.S. accounting standards produced paper losses that wiped out all but \$6 million of Royal Dutch-Shell group's global net operating income in the first quarter.

Net income plunged to \$6 million from \$416 million a year earlier, but the company said that the earnings were "distorted to an extraordinary degree" by the translation of foreign currencies.

Net income before currency translation was \$286 million, up from \$241 million in the fourth quarter but down from \$469 million in the first quarter of 1977 when results were inflated by a "substantial element" of oil stock appreciation.

The business reality underlying the results...showed an improvement over the fourth quarter 1977. Viewed against the disappointing state of most of the world's economies, and with the continuing oil supply surplus and an excess of refinery and tanker capacity overhanging the market, this is welcome. However, reported earnings are distorted by the application of U.S. accounting standards on the translation of foreign currencies (FASB 8) which has resulted in a totally unrealistic net income figure," the company stated.

Shell Transport & Trading chairman Carmichael Pocock told the annual meeting that the results were "totally unrealistic, without any relationship to underlying realities."

Sales, after sales taxes and duties, fell 5 percent to £5.76 billion from £6.08 billion. The drop reflected a "more competitive environment," as well as the effects of sterling's appreciation from its early 1977 level, Shell noted.

For Shell Transport, earnings were 44 pence a share, against 28.38 pence. Royal Dutch earnings were equal to 0.13 guilders a share compared to 8.27 guilders a year earlier.

Net currency translation losses on stocks sold, and on monetary items amounted to £280 million in the quarter compared with £53 million in the year-earlier period.

"The distortion in the reported results in no way affects the group's cash generation," Mr. Pocock said. "The imposition of FASB (Financial Accounting Standards Board rule 8, the U.S. accounting rule for currency translation) constitutes a major obstacle to the understanding of the business and it is wholly inappropriate to an international group such as Royal Dutch-Shell." FASB-8 was adopted by the company to conform with U.S. stock listing requirements.

Mr. Pocock said the group has no prospect of the annual cash flow from its North Sea investments turning positive until 1980. These investments will total nearly £1 billion by the end of this year while total group spending is expected to exceed last year's £2 billion.

Heineken Profits Rise

AMSTERDAM, May 18 (AP-DJ)—Heineken reported net earnings of \$17.86 million guilders (about \$16.7 million), against 37.12 million guilders, or 3.28 compared with 3.21 guilders per share. Sales and other income amounted to 1.2 billion guilders, against 1.1 billion.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

		Campbell Soup		Iowa Beef Processors		Marmon Group		Dayton Hudson		May Department Stores		Equitable Life		French Production		General Public Utilities		Hewlett Packard		
1st Quarter	1978	1977	Revenue	12 weeks Apr. 30	1978	Revenue	1977	Revenue	1977	Revenue	1977	Revenue	1977	Revenue	1977	Revenue	1977	Revenue	1977	
Revenue.....	490.00	444.90	Profit.....	30.07	27.39	Profits.....	689.35	495.14	Revenue.....	27.40	27.39	Profits.....	1.92	0.84	Revenue.....	2.55	1.82	Revenue.....	1.92	0.84
Per Share.....	0.92	0.84	Per Share.....	0.92	0.84	Per Share.....	12.27	8.59	Per Share.....	1.92	1.82	Per Share.....	2.55	1.82	Per Share.....	2.55	1.82	Per Share.....	1.92	0.84
2 months.....	1978	1977	Revenue.....	1.450	1.370	Revenue.....	1.237	1.041	Revenue.....	1.237	1.041	Revenue.....	1.450	1.370	Revenue.....	1.237	1.041	Revenue.....	1.450	1.370
Revenue.....	91.33	82.46	Profits.....	91.33	82.46	Profits.....	19.10	14.34	Profits.....	91.33	82.46	Profits.....	19.10	14.34	Profits.....	3.97	3.05	Profits.....	91.33	82.46
Per Share.....	2.79	2.54	Per Share.....	2.79	2.54	Per Share.....	2.55	1.82	Per Share.....	2.79	2.54	Per Share.....	3.97	3.05	Per Share.....	2.55	1.82	Per Share.....	2.79	2.54
Carnation.....	1978	1977	Revenue.....	621.70	570.10	Revenue.....	277.40	313.50	Revenue.....	508.30	474.70	Revenue.....	277.40	313.50	Revenue.....	508.30	474.70	Revenue.....	508.30	474.70
Revenue.....	30.37	28.38	Profits.....	30.37	28.38	Profits.....	11.79	8.60	Profits.....	11.79	8.60	Profits.....	0.30	0.33	Profits.....	0.30	0.33	Profits.....	0.30	0.33
Per Share.....	0.81	0.75	Per Share.....	0.81	0.75	Per Share.....	0.81	0.75	Per Share.....	0.81	0.75	Per Share.....	0.52	0.46	Per Share.....	0.52	0.46	Per Share.....	0.52	0.46
Dayton Hudson.....	1978	1977	Revenue.....	491.70	427.10	Revenue.....	1.20	1.15	Revenue.....	2.175	1.862	Revenue.....	1.20	1.15	Revenue.....	2.175	1.862	Revenue.....	1.20	1.15
Revenue.....	9.66	8.11	Profits.....	9.66	8.11	Profits.....	6.66	7.40	Profits.....	6.66	7.40	Profits.....	0.30	0.33	Profits.....	0.30	0.33	Profits.....	0.30	0.33
Per Share.....	0.60	0.50	Per Share.....	0.60	0.50	Per Share.....	0.60	0.50	Per Share.....	0.60	0.50	Per Share.....	0.52	0.46	Per Share.....	0.52	0.46	Per Share.....	0.52	0.46
Equitable Life.....	1978	1977	Revenue.....	5.30	6.60	Revenue.....	3.30	3.30	Revenue.....	3.40	3.00	Revenue.....	3.40	3.00	Revenue.....	0.52	0.46	Revenue.....	0.52	0.46
Revenue.....	0.94	1.18	Per Share.....	0.94	1.18	Per Share.....	0.94	1.18	Per Share.....	0.94	1.18	Per Share.....	0.94	1.18	Per Share.....	0.94	1.18	Per Share.....	0.94	1.18
General Public Utilities.....	1978	1977	Revenue.....	454.20	414.80	Revenue.....	48.95	49.45	Revenue.....	0.82	0.89	Revenue.....	48.95	49.45	Revenue.....	0.82	0.89	Revenue.....	48.95	49.45
Revenue.....	35.70	32.10	Profits.....	35.70	32.10	Profits.....	1.23	1.23	Profits.....	1.23	1.23	Profits.....	1.23	1.23	Profits.....	1.23	1.23	Profits.....	1.23	1.23
Per Share.....	1.23	1.23	Per Share.....	1.23	1.23	Per Share.....	1.23	1.23	Per Share.....	1.23	1.23	Per Share.....	1.23	1.23	Per Share.....	1.23	1.23	Per Share.....	1.23	1.23
2 months.....	1978	1977	Revenue.....	1.250	1.120	Revenue.....	1.250	1.120	Revenue.....	1.250	1.120	Revenue.....	1.250	1.120	Revenue.....	1.250	1.120	Revenue.....	1.250	1.120
Revenue.....	142.28	135.01	Profits.....	142.28	135.01	Profits.....	2.42	2.45	Profits.....	2.42	2.45	Profits.....	2.42	2.45	Profits.....	2.42	2.45	Profits.....	2.42	2.45
Per Share.....	2.37	2.06	Per Share.....	2.37	2.06	Per Share.....	2.37	2.06	Per Share.....	2.37	2.06	Per Share.....	2.37	2.06	Per Share.....	2.37	2.06	Per Share.....	2.37	2.06
Hewlett Packard.....	1978	1977	Revenue.....	415.20	341.60	Revenue.....	35.70	32.10	Revenue.....	0.82	0.89	Revenue.....	35.70	32.10	Revenue.....	0.82	0.89	Revenue.....	35.70	32.10
Revenue.....	37.83	36.90	Profits.....	37.83	36.90	Profits.....	1.23	1.23	Profits.....	1.23	1.23	Profits.....	1.23	1.23	Profits.....	1.23	1.23	Profits.....	1.23	1.23
Per Share.....	2.37	2.06	Per Share.....	2.37	2.06	Per Share.....	2.37	2.06	Per Share.....	2.37	2.06	Per Share.....	2.37	2.06	Per Share.....	2.37	2.06	Per Share.....	2.37	2.06

Bundesbank to Cut Banking Reserves

FANKURT, May 18 (AP-DJ)—The Bundesbank announced today it will cut minimum reserve requirements on domestic and foreign liabilities 7 percent effective June 1, freeing 4.5 billion Deutsche marks to flow into the banking sector.

To further combat a feared liquidity squeeze, it will also remove a special 80-percent reserve requirement on growth of foreign liabilities imposed in December. The across-the-board cut will take place immediately after the reduction in reserve rates on foreign liabilities to the level now applied to domestic liabilities.

At a press conference later, bank president Otmar Emminger said the measures were taken in reaction to a "complete turnaround" on the foreign-exchange market, which had led to heavy outflows of capital and a squeeze on bank liquidity. Nevertheless, he commented that the dollar's recent recovery may have been exaggerated, noting that the fundamental problems remain to be resolved.

Net foreign reserve assets of the Bundesbank declined 4.2 billion DM from the beginning of April to May 17, with a 2.5 billion-DM decline in May alone. Most of this was attributed to conversion of the proceeds from DM-denominated Eurobonds into other currencies. He added that foreign-exchange inflows of 9.6 billion DM in December-May may have been "more or less neutralized" by open-market operations of the central bank and federal borrowing.

The planned 7-percent cut restores the status quo existing before Dec. 15 for both foreign and domestic liabilities. The reduction in minimum reserve requirements was smaller than the 10 percent predicted by many observers.

The Banking Federation greeted the central bank's decision with enthusiasm, taking it as an indication that capital market rates will remain low. That impression was reinforced by Mr. Emminger who commented that he sees no reason to expect a turnaround in interest rates this year. The Savings Bank was less enthusiastic, warning that freeing 4.5 billion DM to flow into the banking system is likely to endanger the goal of an 8 percent growth in the money supply for 1978.

Swiss Central Bank to Lift Investment Curbs in '78

ZURICH, May 18 (AP-DJ)—Curbs on Swiss franc investment by foreigners would be lifted in 1978, Swiss National Bank president Fritz Leutwiler said today, provided that the dollar remains stable and perhaps even shows further strength.

He ruled out a peaceful lifting of the ban saying it must be lifted all at once and added that the central bank must further reduce the liquidity in the system before it proposes an end to the ban.

He said the bank was not going to reduce liquidity hurriedly for fear of jolting the market and raising interest rates.

Mr. Leutwiler said the growth of money supply as measured by M-1 had accelerated sharply, far in excess of the 5-percent target rate for the whole year.

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<p

AMEX Na'ORD

By Eugene T. Maleska

Month	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
94	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
95	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
96	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
97	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
98	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
99	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
100	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
101	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
102	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
103	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
104	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
105	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
106	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
107	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
108	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39

ACROSS

- 1 Drive down with light blows
5 Ornamental tag
10 Spindle on a cart
14 Vase-shaped jug
15 Garry or Archie
16 Bridle strap
17 Fear of strangers
19 Walked
20 Exam taker
21 Mile-square land units
23 Raison d'-être
25 Hinged fastener
26 Most cunning
29 " — eat cake"
32 Tara's locale
33 Boars' kin
35 " — Maria"
36 Atlas material
37 Intend
38 Like a patriarch
39 Expression of distaste
40 Flexor muscle
43 Twining stem
44 Prepares for business after a holiday
45 Repeat
48 Star in the Big Dipper: Var.
49 Caper
50 Young actresses
54 Cause to be invalid
- DOWN
- 1 Kind of book
2 Bide —
3 " — sana in corpore sano"
4 Part of a balanced diet
5 Where Emily Dickinson lived
6 Sticky stuff
7 Tosses underhand
8 Buffalo's county
9 Socrates, to Plato
10 Mary Cassatt was one
11 Strictest Christian fast
12 His share is largest
13 Dead and loose followers
18 Folk singer Seeger
22 Makes lace
24 Gazeles' late kin
60 Sugar: Suffix

- 58 Covering for Caligula
59 Wood-engraving art
61 Burden
62 Expunge
64 Get set to be photographed
65 Staid; subdued
66 Father of Cainan
- 26 Man's largest and longest bone
27 Storm, in Sedan
28 Abnormality, as in the case of Siamese twins
29 Clear
30 Reporter's assignment
31 "First modern opera" (by Cherubini)
34 Pandowdy
38 Annul; repeat
40 Dulles biographer
41 Important parts of reference books
42 Brandy-based cocktail
45 "In the soup" is one
47 N.Y. drama critic
50 Highway junction sign
51 — avail
52 Novice
53 Where a pitcher's toe goes
55 Neal as —
56 "Gave proof — the night . . ."
57 "Dancing with Tears in My —"
60 Sugar: Suffix

WEATHER

C	F	MIAMI	C	F	MIAMI
17	63	cloudy	20	68	rain
18	61	mist	21	70	rain
19	59	sun	22	72	overcast
20	57	fair	23	74	overcast
21	55	fair	24	76	overcast
22	53	fair	25	78	overcast
23	51	fair	26	80	overcast
24	49	fair	27	82	overcast
25	47	fair	28	84	overcast
26	45	fair	29	86	overcast
27	43	fair	30	88	overcast
28	41	fair	31	90	overcast
29	39	fair	32	92	overcast
30	37	fair	33	94	overcast
31	35	fair	34	96	overcast
32	33	fair	35	98	overcast
33	31	fair	36	100	overcast
34	29	fair	37	102	overcast
35	27	fair	38	104	overcast
36	25	fair	39	106	overcast
37	23	fair	40	108	overcast
38	21	fair	41	110	overcast
39	19	fair	42	112	overcast
40	17	fair	43	114	overcast
41	15	fair	44	116	overcast
42	13	fair	45	118	overcast
43	11	fair	46	120	overcast
44	9	fair	47	122	overcast
45	7	fair	48	124	overcast
46	5	fair	49	126	overcast
47	3	fair	50	128	overcast
48	1	fair	51	130	overcast
49	-	fair	52	132	overcast
50	-	fair	53	134	overcast
51	-	fair	54	136	overcast
52	-	fair	55	138	overcast
53	-	fair	56	140	overcast
54	-	fair	57	142	overcast
55	-	fair	58	144	overcast
56	-	fair	59	146	overcast
57	-	fair	60	148	overcast
58	-	fair	61	150	overcast
59	-	fair	62	152	overcast
60	-	fair	63	154	overcast
61	-	fair	64	156	overcast
62	-	fair	65	158	overcast
63	-	fair	66	160	overcast
64	-	fair	67	162	overcast
65	-	fair	68	164	overcast
66	-	fair	69	166	overcast
67	-	fair	70	168	overcast
68	-	fair	71	170	overcast
69	-	fair	72	172	overcast
70	-	fair	73	174	overcast
71	-	fair	74	176	overcast
72	-	fair	75	178	overcast
73	-	fair	76	180	overcast
74	-	fair	77	182	overcast
75	-	fair	78	184	overcast
76	-	fair	79	186	overcast
77	-	fair	80	188	overcast
78	-	fair	81	190	overcast
79	-	fair	82	192	overcast
80	-	fair	83	194	overcast
81	-	fair	84	196	overcast
82	-	fair	85	198	overcast
83	-	fair	86	200	overcast
84	-	fair	87	202	overcast
85	-	fair	88	204	overcast
86	-	fair	89	206	overcast
87	-	fair	90	208	overcast
88	-	fair	91	210	overcast
89	-	fair	92	212	overcast
90	-	fair	93	214	overcast
91	-	fair	94	216	overcast
92	-	fair	95	218	overcast
93	-	fair	96	220	overcast
94	-	fair	97	222	overcast
95	-	fair	98	224	overcast
96	-	fair	99	226	overcast
97	-	fair	100	228	overcast
98	-	fair	101	230	overcast
99	-	fair	102	232	overcast
100	-	fair	103	234	overcast
101	-	fair	104	236	overcast
102	-	fair	105	238	overcast
103	-	fair	106	240	overcast
104	-	fair	107	242	overcast
105	-	fair	108	244	overcast
106	-	fair	109	246	overcast
107	-	fair	110	248	overcast
108	-	fair	111	250	overcast
109	-	fair	112	252	overcast
110	-	fair	113	254	overcast
111	-	fair	114	256	overcast
112	-	fair	115	258	overcast
113	-	fair	116	260	overcast
114	-	fair	117		

L.A. Gets Games If Pact Is Signed by Aug. 1

By Samuel Abt
ATHENS, May 18 (IHT)—The International Olympic Committee awarded the 1984 summer games to Los Angeles on condition that the city sign a contract before July 1 that conforms with IOC rules.

he 1984 winter games were awarded to Sarajevo, Yugoslavia.

Lord Killanin characterized the extension of the signing deadline to July 31 as "a good deal of time" and said, "The first thing is for them [Los Angeles] to agree amongst themselves."

Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles seemed less than certain that this could be done. After Lord Killanin's announcement, his first reaction was to say "I'm relieved." Asked if he thought an acceptable plan for financial liability could be worked out, he replied:

"That is a problem to be worked out when we get back to Los Angeles over

the decision was unanimous, he adding that all 26 International Olympic Federations — representing all the world's major sports — supported the IOC's decision in a quarrel with Los Angeles over

financial responsibility for the games.

The decision is unique in IOC history, according to Monique Berthou, executive director of the organization. Previously, the IOC contract has been signed shortly after the award was announced.

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"That is a problem to be worked out when we get back to Los Angeles over

said. Asked if he meant Montreal les. Those of us here believe it can be. The major problem is insurance, but we think it can be done."

Other members of the Los Angeles delegation also seemed relieved that the city, the only candidate for the summer games, had come away with nothing worse than a provisional award. Operating from a monopoly position and a desire to stage low-cost games, Los Angeles worked into so grave a deadlock with the IOC that many here thought the city's bid might be rejected.

The proposed Los Angeles contract called for its as-yet-uninformed organizing committee to assume financial liability, contrary to the IOC rule that states that this is to be shared between the city government and the national Olympic committee.

Lord Killanin characterized the

proposed Los Angeles contract as completely against every — well not every — many rules of the IOC.

"There must be further discussions and negotiations on the contract," he said. "If the agreement is within IOC rules, it is in order.

"We're in complete agreement on wanting to keep the costs of the games down. Our insistence is that any contract abide by IOC rules."

Lord Killanin refused to discuss the proposal that Los Angeles solve the problem of financial liability by buying insurance to cover possible losses. "The question of loss and guarantees against loss should be decided on the other side of the Atlantic," he said.

Nor could he be drawn out on other candidates if Los Angeles is unable to agree to the IOC's terms.

"It is possible that another American city could come in," he said.

Lord Killanin characterized the

or even New York, the loser to Los Angeles in the United States Olympic Committee's choice of a candidate, who he said: "I'm going to tell you who has come to me and said if you're stuck, I'll get you out." That would be unfair to Los Angeles."

In the furor over Los Angeles, the candidates for the winter Olympics came off second best, ignored and unsung. Sapporo, Japan, and a combine of Swedish cities had been the other candidates. Sarajevo, a city of 400,000 that is the third largest in Yugoslavia, has been little in the news since 1914, when Gavrilo Princip shot to death the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, Archduke Ferdinand, and provided the spark to start World War I.

Pronouncing themselves pleased and proud, Sarajevo officials said that the award would allow them to stimulate their city's growth, with an immediate return. They have budgeted the equivalent of \$50 million for the games, which they said, was supported by 96 percent of the voters in a recent referendum on higher taxes.



Lord Killanin

'The Rocket' Rates Lafleur's Technique

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, May 18 (NYT)—The Rocket still glows. Maurice Richard is 56 years old now with some gray in that black mane, a vice-president of a Montreal heating-supply firm, the owner of a fishing-equipment business, an occasional visitor to the Forum, where he once skated as if he were brandishing a flaming torch instead of a hockey stick.

Perhapse more than anybody else, the Rocket played hockey with passion. And even almost two decades after his No. 9 was retired, he wasn't trying to pick a corner. The Rocket's stature is such that when hockey people wonder how good Guy Lafleur is at right wing for the Montreal Canadiens, they argue whether he is as good as the Rocket was. That debate was rekindled Tuesday night when Lafleur scored a sudden-death overtime goal that provided the Canadiens with a 2-0 lead in the Stanley Cup best-of-seven final. The championship series moves to Boston tonight. Suddenly, Lafleur's goals were the Rocket's specialty. He still holds the National Hockey League record with six. Nobody else has scored more than three. Lafleur has two. But the Rocket has scored that many in consecutive games.

2 in a Row

"The ones I remember best were the two games in a row in Detroit," the Rocket was saying now over the telephone. "But I don't remember how I scored."

He probably was too tired for his memory to absorb the scene. In the first overtime game of that 1951 semifinal series, he scored after 61 minutes and nine seconds of overtime — that's the fourth 20-minute period. Two nights later he scored after 42 minutes and 20 seconds during the third overtime.

"Anytime we went overtime," the Rocket remembered, "I had it in my mind to score the goal, that's for sure. And to work a little harder just like Lafleur did."

Tuesday night Lafleur drove a 30-foot shot past Gerry Cheevers after 13:09 for a 3-2 victory that deserved to be put in a time capsule. It was hockey at its finest — no nonsense, no goons.

"Lafleur," the Rocket said, "when he works, he's fantastic. I was the same. But I don't think I ever scored an overtime goal from that far. Most of my goals were from closer in. Lafleur is different than I was; he's a righthanded shooter on right wing. I was a left-handed shooter. He got a lot of backhanded goals. And he's a better stick-handler than I was. The rest is not much different."

Slapshot

But the slapshot is different. The slapshot, which resembles a golfer's swing, did not become popular until the Rocket's last few seasons. "The slapshot, they don't know

where it's going," the Rocket said. "Lafleur didn't know where it was going on that shot. He just shot, he wasn't trying to pick a corner. The slapshot is not like a good wrist shot. Anybody can slap the puck. But that was a real hockey game, a playoff game."

Richard once held almost two dozen NHL records, including 50 goals in a season with a 50-game schedule and 544 career goals. Longer schedules have erased many of those records but he still holds or shares 11 Stanley Cup marks, including 82 career goals and 18 game-winning goals.

"I don't go to the Forum very often anymore," he said. "And when I do, I sometimes leave after the second period. Not too many close-in shots. They shoot the puck in and go get it now, that's not hockey. But when they play like they did Tuesday night, that's like the old days, that's hockey."

Another voice from the old days, Toe Blake, once the Rocket's linemate and later his coach, remembered two of the Rocket's overtime goals.

Prediction Comes True

"They were both against Boston, like Lafleur's was," Blake said. "The first one was in 1946 when the Rocket was all cut and bloody and had a bandage over his eye and he came in on Sugar Jim Henry and scored. And the other was in 1958, that was the one I found out later that Selke predicted on television."

Frank Selke Sr., then the Canadiens' general manager, was a TV guest when the overtime period began.

"We haven't had a goal from the Rocket all through this game," Selke said that night. "He'll look after us."

And he did, after only five minutes and 54 seconds. The year before the Rocket had jolted the Rangers after 1:11.

The difference between the Rocket and Lafleur is that the Rocket always tried to bull his way in close," Blake said. "He used brute strength to get around the defensemen. He went more direct for the net. Lafleur might use a little finesse. I think that's how he fooled Cheevers, he gave him a little deke to make Cheevers stay in the net instead of coming out because he could've passed to Lemire or Shutt, but the Rocket gave him a snap shot. But in that same situation, the Rocket would've gone in on a direct line. If somebody was in his way, the Rocket would take him with him. From the blue line in, Rocket really put the strength on. Playing with him, I think I didn't have to look for him. Lafleur roams around but the Rocket was always on his wing. Lafleur's fast but the Rocket was fast, too. Even if you gave the Rocket the puck 10 feet in front of him, you knew he'd get it."

"What do the Rocket and Lafleur have in common?" Blake laughed. "Scoring goals," he said.

Merckx Quits Cycle Racing

BRUSSELS, May 18 (Reuters)—Belgian cycling star Eddie Merckx said today that he is retiring from competition and will not race in this year's Tour de France.

"I can no longer train properly for the Tour de France, in which I had hoped to crown my career," he said. Merckx, 32, has won both the Tour de France and the Giro d'Italia five times. He said, "This decision is very painful for me, but it is the most honest I could make."

In 1976, a disastrous season for the famed cyclist during which he was dogged by illness, he won only the Milan-San Remo classic.

Manning Single Ends It

Indians Defeat Yankees in 10th

CLEVELAND, May 18 (UPI)—Rich Manning hit a three-run, the last on a two-out, game-winning single in the 10th inning last night and relieved Monica allowed only one hit in 6½ innings as the Cleveland Indians defeated the New York Yankees, 5-

1. With two out in the 10th, Paul Dade hit a triple to left field in right field. Manning followed by hitting an opposite-field, relief-lesser Sparky Lyle. That com-

pleted his comeback from a 4-1 deficit.

But the Yankees took a 2-0 lead in the first inning against Dick White. Willie Randolph singled, took second on Roy White's bunt single and scored on Thirteenth. In Munson's double, White scored as Reggie Jackson's bounces out.

White's hit, Munson's double, White scored as Reggie Jackson's bounces out.

Rangers 4, A's 3

At Houston, catcher Bob Boone's throwing error allowed two unearned runs in the third inning, and with Joaquin Andujar and Tom Dixon combining on a five-hitter, Houston edged Philadelphia. Randy Lerner was the loser, allowing five hits in eight innings as Houston won its fifth straight and the Phils dropped their fifth game in six.

Astros 2, Phillies 1

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Dodgers 10, Pirates 1

At New York, Steve Henderson drove in one run with a third-inning double and scored another to back the six-hit pitching of Nino Espinosa last night in a 3-1 victory by New York over Atlanta that earned them a split of a twinbill doubleheader with the Braves. Jerry Royster's RBI single with two out in the 10th gave Phil Niekro and the Braves a 2-1 victory in the opener.

A's 9, Angels 6

At Chicago, Jorge Orta and Bill Nahodny hit two-run homers and Chicago took advantage of Nono Ryan's wildness to snap a four-game losing streak with a 9-6 victory over California. Steve Stone (2-2) scattered seven hits before departing in the ninth inning when he failed to retire the first four Angels. Ryan (2-3) gave up nine hits and walked seven.

Tigers 5, Brewers 3

At Milwaukee, Jason Thompson hit a two-run home run while Ron LeFlore added a solo shot and scored three times, leading Detroit to victory over

Brewers 9, Indians 5

At Milwaukee, Vida Blue struck out 11 over seven innings and relieved Monica allowed only one hit in 6½ innings as the Cleveland Indians defeated the New York Yankees, 5-

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